

Government calm after border death

BY OUR DIPLOMATIC STAFF

The Irish Government regards the crossing of the border by British troops Sunday afternoon as an unacceptable incursion into the Republic. It regrets the error resulted in the death of a soldier. This, it was learned, was the view of the Dublin Government last night after day-long discussions between Prime Minister, Mr Jack Lynch, and his police and military advisers.

Late last night Mr Lynch's advisers were still considering what action ought to be taken and an Irish Government spokesman said there would not be a formal announcement until Mr Lynch had met Cabinet colleagues today.

Clearly, the Government of the Republic is embarrassed and dismayed by the incident. Equally clearly, it hopes that it will not result in deterioration of Anglo-Irish relations. Mr Lynch, therefore, is not prepared to consider the crossing and the shooting a major international incident. But Dublin is taking advantage of Sunday's events to emphasise that British troops have crossed the border on several occasions in the past three months, and that complaints to London were met with assurances that there would not be a recurrence.

In London, the Government is awaiting reports on the incident, and expects to be able to draw its conclusions by this evening. The Irish Republic will give London reports by its police and army, a sign of cooperation which is an indication that the affair has not severely damaged Anglo-Irish relations. Britain's Ambassador to the Republic, Sir John Peck, saw a senior Irish official yesterday, and apart from seeking information requested an assurance that the British soldier would be brought to trial.

But Ireland's Ambassador in London, Dr Donal O'Sullivan, did not protest to the Foreign and Commonwealth Office about the incursion of British Army vehicles into the Republic's territory. There is little doubt that the Administration in Dublin must be as concerned about its own future, and the state of law and order within the Republic as with its relations with Britain.

Senior Irish Army personnel and police spent yesterday evening in the Republic, discussing accounts of what happened on Sunday after the British patrol crossed into Louth and a soldier died in an IRA ambush. Much of Dublin's embarrassment derives from the presence of Irish troops and police on the border, and the fact that they were involved in an hour-long encounter between the British army and the IRA. Films shown on the Irish television station, RTE, on Sunday night, and photographs in yesterday's Irish papers plainly showed both soldiers and police at the scene. The Government, however, maintains that the gun battle took place north of the border, and not in the Republic.

The shooting will have the effect of making Mr Lynch more amenable to pressure from Britain to introduce sterner measures against the IRA south of the border. Mr Lynch has resisted such pressure both before and since the introduction of internment in the North partly because of the resistance he would certainly meet inside his own Fianna Fail Party, and partly because he fears that public reaction could be fierce.

There was a clear desire in London not to exacerbate the situation, but there is no doubt the Government is extremely angry not just that the soldiers were shot at in cold blood but that they were fired on from within the protection of the Irish Republic. Whitehall lawyers spent a good deal of the day trying to decide whether a breach of international law might have been committed but did not come to a conclusion.

Ministers are likely to meet to discuss the border crisis later this week but there is no rush to convene the Cabinet today.

The Provisional IRA Council yesterday congratulated the people of Courtban, in Co. Louth, the area in which Sunday's incident took place. A new approach to the idea of "equality" is urgently needed to make life tolerable in many parts of Britain, says Mr Jo Grimond, MP, former leader of the Liberal Party, in a special interview with the Guardian, published on page 9 today.

Grimond's path to 'equality'

BY OUR OWN REPORTER

A new approach to the idea of "equality" is urgently needed to make life tolerable in many parts of Britain, says Mr Jo Grimond, MP, former leader of the Liberal Party, in a special interview with the Guardian, published on page 9 today.

Much more than "remedial" measures to improve the environment are needed in many areas, he says. Government money should be used, perhaps through new kinds of national development corporations, to introduce "above average" employment and housing to bring such areas up to levels enjoyed by others. Places like West Hartlepool and Clydebank are examples.

He argues that Britain must get rid of the "social service" attitude to regional aid and regional, and introduce measures to benefit the rich and poor alike so that life in the down areas can achieve a new quality and balance.

Mr Grimond, who has devoted much of his time since giving up the Liberal leadership to studying the weaknesses in the British economic and democratic systems, was interviewed after committing himself recently to two highly controversial views:

1. That it is doubtful whether the Liberal Party can seize an opportunity if it means a new departure or a dangerous risk—the smaller the party, the tighter it clings to the raft it is on.
2. That the Wilson Government lacked both aims and programme and was powerless to make itself into a "modern progressive government."

Mr Grimond says the Liberal Party has missed three important opportunities for participation, in recent years. It failed to "cash in" on participation; failed to take advantage of its popularity in the universities and was "frightened" of the Young Liberals; and failed to broaden its base by seeking alliances with, for example, the Scottish Nationalists.

He says that today the party is not getting far enough into the European argument and not exploring the idea of coalitions with the European Left. It is becoming obsessed with "the minutiae of its own affairs."

On the Labour Government, Mr Grimond says that one of the main reasons for its failure to be a reforming government was its preoccupation with "settling accounts on global matters," such as trying to stop the Vietnam war. All parties, he says, need to seek broader coalitions, create many more opportunities for participation, and recognise that the "main arguments are not now between the parties."

Equality, he says, should no longer be seen in the old terms of the rich individual and the poor individual but in terms of the whole poor district. "We must look at the difference between, say, West Hartlepool and Brighton, and those who have access to the perquisites and amenities and those who don't."

He advocates tax concessions to encourage the "bosses" to go to live in the areas where their factories are being set up, and argues that new towns have not yet proved to be the answer to how we provide a satisfying, balanced community.

Battle began as a lark

From SIMON HOGGART in Courtban

The saddest thing about Sunday's Irish border incident is that it appears to have started as little more than a Sunday afternoon lark.

A group of the local lads from the scattered village of Courtban, which straggles the border just south of Crossmaglen, often meet after mass at the tiny village shop, which lies perhaps five yards south of a stream which marks the border.

The whole area is strongly Republican and conversation at Sunday's meeting turned to the British Army which, to put it mildly, is much disliked. Local people believe that army patrols deliberately made a habit of crossing the border.

Some time before 2 pm—the best estimate is around 1.30—two Ferret armoured cars on a routine patrol, one manned by Corporal Ian Armstrong, the other by Corporal Ronald Ager of the 14/20 Hussars, crossed the border from the North. The border is completely unmarked.

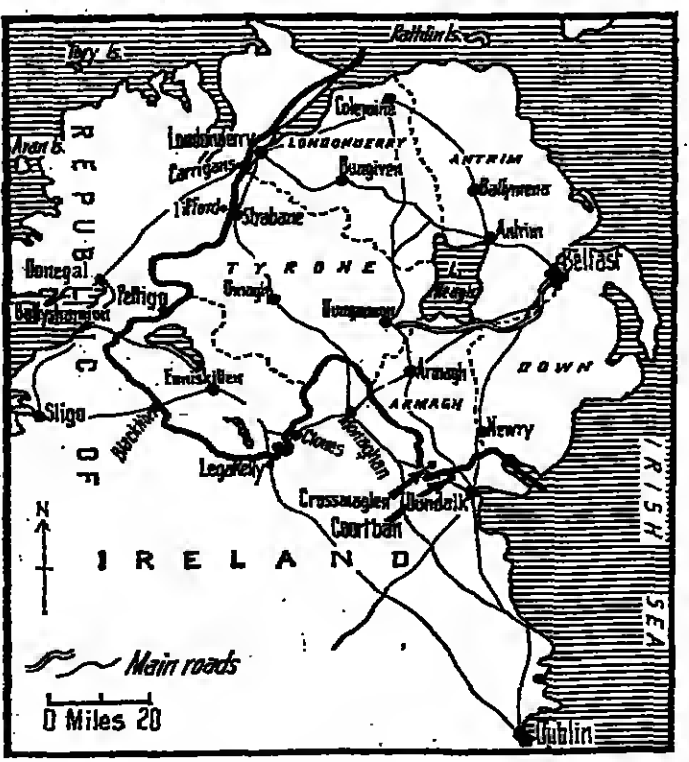
The local people are now plainly frightened and would talk only guardedly, but the picture pieced together yesterday is this.

According to the locals the two Ferret cars crossed the border past waiting groups of young men and got as far as Sheelagh School, about half a mile into the Republic. It is a winding road and it would be difficult for anyone to estimate the exact distance. At the school they asked a little girl if they had strayed over the border and were told they had. They then turned round and moved back towards the North.

By this time the local lads had decided, as one eyewitness put it, "to have a bit of a lark." They wanted to publicise the fact that occasional patrols did cross the border and they wanted something to enliven a tedious afternoon. One man drove a white minibus across the road and two more cars were driven to either side of the road. The Ferrets returned, they found themselves boxed in.

The corporals pulled shut the hatches on the cars and waited. Outside, the crowd decided to stir things up further by putting the cars and two more cars were driven to either side of the road. The Ferrets returned, they found themselves boxed in.

Meanwhile, Lieutenant Colonel Michael Palmer, the regiment's commanding officer, had flown over in his helicopter and noticed the two vans at the border. He returned to turn to back page, col. 1



Corporal Bernard McVay (left), from Bolton, and Corporal Chris Eldson, from Blackpool, who rescued their comrades while under fire from IRA gunmen on Sunday when Corporal Ian Armstrong was killed.

Ferry's licence seized

The port commander at Brindisi said yesterday that he had a safety certificate for the Greek car ferry Heleanna which showed it was allowed to carry only 620 people.

So far, said Colonel Onorio Carlesino, 1,150 people had been rescued since the ship caught fire off Brindisi on Saturday and 24 bodies had been recovered.

In a statement made at the request of journalists, Colonel Carlesino said: "Having learned that a bag belonging to the captain of the Heleanna was handed by him to his wife and from her to a Greek sailor, it was decided to seek possession of the bag."

It contained technical documents made out in the name of the Heleanna, including a safety certificate dated 27/5/71 and issued in Piraeus, which allowed 620 persons including crew to be carried.

"The captain could be in possession of an exemption certificate allowing him to carry more people aboard, but if so it was not found in the bag," said Colonel Carlesino. "The document was impounded, and has been handed over to the judicial authorities," he added.

Mr Richard Brock, a London barrister who was on the Heleanna with his family, said that soon after being rescued by the Lebanese tanker Universe Defender, "a canvas bag was thrown into our cabin, and somebody said it was the captain's."

"I took the opportunity of opening it and having a look inside, and found that it contained the ship's papers, cargo manifests, and also its safety certificate issued by the Greek Government on May 27, 1971. I was interested to see that it provided for 12 lifeboats to carry 620 people and 13 inflatable rafts to carry 325 people," he said.

The Heleanna's captain, Demetrios Antypas, was arrested yesterday on charges of multiple manslaughter and is in prison at Brindisi. —Reuters. Captain taken off ship, page 2

Double killer on run

Police were last night continuing their search for a double murderer who escaped from Peterhead Prison, Aberdeen, yesterday, Donald Forbes (36), was serving a life sentence for a murder committed only a few weeks after he was freed on licence from a life term for a previous killing. He escaped from Peterhead by scaling a wall into the Governor's garden and is believed to have been free for about two hours before his escape was realised.

In 1958, while in the death cell, Forbes was married to Miss Rita McLean, of Inverness, who was expecting his baby—the first man allowed to do this. His reprieve and commuted sentence came six days later. Later there was a divorce and Forbes married a Mrs Alice Noble.

Mrs Maureen Richardson, aged 35, Superintendent Richardson's widow, who teaches at the Revue Junior School, Blackpool, is to apply for leave of absence to campaign for the reintroduction of hanging. She intends to work closely with the Police Federation to seek a change in the law.

She said at her home in Oak-

Fatal chase

A woman was killed and 14 people were injured on the outskirts of Nottingham yesterday afternoon during a police chase which ended in a four-car collision. A woman passenger in one of the cars named as Majorie Davies, aged about 30, of Shelford Road, Gedling, Nottingham, died, and a man is under arrest. Two police cars were following a car which police wished to check, and this vehicle was in collision with three other approaching cars. Neither police car was involved.

Race deaths

Three riders died yesterday in an international sidecar race at Oulton Park, Cheshire. The five-machio crash occurred on a long right hand bend. Those killed were Peter Pritchard, of Dordrecht, Cheshire; Pat Sheridan, of Birmingham; and Philip Smith, of Great Wyrley, near Cannock, Staffordshire.

Technical hitch

Giorgio Barone, aged 27, and Gabriella de Luchi, aged 23, were to be married in their parish church at Genoa yesterday but, at the last minute, the local Archbishop removed their priest from office, accusing him of forming a rebellious wing community. So the couple winged themselves. They based their right to do this on the Catholic dogma that it is the bride and groom who confer the sacrament upon each other, with the priest acting as witness.

All forgotten

Ziggy, a seven-ton bull elephant with a "mean streak," was paroled yesterday. He has been chained inside a small enclosure at Chicago Zoo since 1941, when he attempted to kill his keeper. Yesterday Ziggy was allowed out with the other elephants, including an attractive female named Babe. Ziggy ignored Babe, and had a good roll in the dirt instead.

Police sure Sewell is in London

BY OUR OWN REPORTER

Detectives inking for Frederick Sewell are convinced that he is hiding in London. Detective Chief-Superintendent Joe Mounsey, chief of Lancashire CID, spent the weekend in London leading regional crime squad detectives in their inquiries.

Mr Mounsey believes that Sewell, who is wanted for questioning after the murder of Superintendent Gerald Richardson, head of Blackpool police, may be found through one of his women friends. He said yesterday:

"I am appealing to all ladies with any connection with this gentleman to contact any police station or to come directly to me. I will treat their information in confidence. I say this because they may be involved in some extra-marital situation."

Three women are known as Mrs Sewell. One of them is divorced from Frederick Sewell, aged 38, a South London garage owner. A second, also known as Mrs Sewell, has lived as Mrs Sewell in a semi-detached house in Orpington, Kent, for the past eight years. The third, Mrs Irene Thorpe, aged 37, who was due to marry Sewell today, accompanied police officers to Blackpool yesterday. She has been identified only as Pat—contacted police after an appeal for her to come forward.

Mr Mounsey believes that other women can also help. "I am asking all hotel and boardinghouse keepers to report anyone who may resemble this man, who may be either with or without a girl."

Mr Mounsey said that Sewell may have swept back and dyed his dark brown hair. He may also be growing a beard, but he could be recognised from his build. He is a heavy man, probably 16 stone, with a protruding stomach. He has a nervous habit of not being able to stand still for more than a few seconds. He constantly rubs his hands together.

Police now know that after Superintendent Richardson was shot, Sewell left the town in the boot of a grey Rover 2000 car driven by a woman.

Mrs Maureen Richardson, aged 35, Superintendent Richardson's widow, who teaches at the Revue Junior School, Blackpool, is to apply for leave of absence to campaign for the reintroduction of hanging. She intends to work closely with the Police Federation to seek a change in the law.

She said at her home in Oak-

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OVERSEAS NEWS

Clouds over Wallace's political horizon

From RICHARD SCOTT

Washington, August 30. Even while he was fighting to be re-elected Governor of Alabama in 1968, Mr George Wallace's presidential campaign headquarters in the State capital remained open for business. In recent weeks it has started the 1972 campaign in earnest. So has the third party candidate it aims, it not actually to place in the White House, at least to put in the position of determining who shall go there.

George Wallace received some 10 million votes in 1968. He counts on improving this next year. If the contest between the Republican and Democratic candidates is close, he counts on doing what he failed to do in 1968, close though that contest was, namely determining which candidate shall become President by turning over his own decisive electoral college votes to which ever promises him most.

Good auspices

To Mr Wallace the auspices look good. The national public opinion polls show him retaining the 10 to 12 per cent support won in 1968. His hopes of improving this rest on the declining popularity of Mr Nixon, and on the possible formation of a fourth party by Radical Left Democrats. This would inevitably draw support from the two major candidates.

But there are clouds on Mr Wallace's political horizon. First, the possibility that a fourth party will fight the election is extremely remote. Secondly his charm has paled within his own State — he ran second in the opening round of the gubernatorial race. He could also prove less beguiling on the national arena too. Thirdly, his traditional political platform is far less strong than it used to be.

The South has surprised many by the reasonable, if resigned, manner in which it has accepted the practical application of the recent civil rights laws. School desegregation is still heartily disliked, but its critics have become weary and are reluctantly complying with the requirements. They do not want the situation stirred up again.

Mr Wallace's campaign against the fusing of children to integrate the school systems of the South is lighting no political fires. The resentment may continue to smoulder but the fiery oratory of Mr Wallace no longer sets it alight.

Neo-Fascism

When the governor ventures beyond his championship of the economic interests of the non-affluent American and the special virtues of the white race and strays into the field of foreign policy he shows signs of neo-fascism.

On the prospect of improved relations with Peking Mr Wallace suggests that "if they're so interested in the Red Chinese having a place in the United Nations, as far as I am concerned, they can have our place, and we will just move it out of the country."

Mr Wallace appears ready not only to have his name placed on the ballot in all 50 States but also to run in a few selected primaries — Florida, North Carolina, and Tennessee, where he did well in 1968.

Six strive for accord on money front

By HELLA PICK

The Common Market countries are making determined efforts to reach agreement on the monetary front before the ministerial meeting of the Group of Ten on September 15. There are some encouraging signs of rapprochement between France and Germany.

The Community's key test comes on September 13 when the EEC's Finance Ministers will meet, but much preparatory work is already under way. Senior officials from the EEC countries are in consultation, and Britain's views are also being sought. In Paris yesterday, representatives of the French and German Finance and Foreign Ministries discussed their problems, and these talks will be followed up next weekend by high-level discussions with the Italians.

On September 12, the Bank for International Settlements resumed its monthly "Basle Club" meetings, and this will provide an opportunity for the EEC's central bank governors to consult with each other and with their British, Japanese, American, and Swiss counterparts on the eve of the EEC Finance Ministers' meeting.

There is no doubt that the Six want to avoid the display of indecision and division that plagued them at their emergency meeting on August 20, just after President Nixon had announced his emergency measures, and when the European money markets were still closed.

If the Six fail to agree now, it will be a serious blow to its efforts to achieve major political standing and influence, and would certainly make it more difficult to get its ambitious project for economic and monetary union off the ground.

The EEC countries certainly recognise the economic as well as the political dangers inherent in disagreement. But

whether their political will can overcome their instinct for economic nationalism remains to be demonstrated effectively.

Looming behind the discussions on monetary reform and currency alignment is the continued existence of the US 10 per cent import surcharge. The countries most closely affected by the surcharge are Germany, Japan, and Britain, and they believe that it is difficult to determine new fixed parities even if they were to be operated within wider margins than are permitted under existing, though currently ignored, IMF rules — so long as the import surcharge remains in place.

The Administration, however, refuses to say how long it plans to retain the surcharge. Senior US officials are promising that it will not be "permanent". But they will not say how temporary the surcharge is. Nobody knows whether the Administration intends to use it merely as a bargaining counter to secure the kind of currency realignment it wants, and particularly a major revaluation of the yen, and would be ready to withdraw it once its major trading partners yield on the currency front.

There is some concern that President Nixon also sees the surcharge as a booster to the domestic US economy, and a way of diverting demand from foreign imports to domestic products. If he wants to use the import surcharge to promote that kind of structural change, then it is here to stay for some time, and it is not clear how much time it may stay for at least a year or two may well be right.

But in that case, the Administration is risking a trade war and forcing the world into protectionist trading blocks recognising the economic as well as the political dangers inherent in disagreement. But

French hope for two-way change

From NORMAN CROSSLAND: Bonn, August 30

The French Finance Minister, Mr Giscard d'Estaing, said in an interview with "Der Spiegel" today that while he was pleased that the West German economy was healthy, he did not believe that Europe as it now stood could function well when there was too great an imbalance of power between the member States.

Europe had to achieve — in the medium term — a satisfactory economic balance. He estimated that the economic growth of France between 1971-5 would be greater than that of Germany. Not that France would overtake Germany or impose its will upon her, but there would be a catching up to the extent that the relationship so far as talks and negotiations were concerned would be "more favourable".

On the international currency situation, he said the decisions of the United States Govern-

ment had created much confusion, and it was natural that the European States had reacted differently. Indeed, it was foolish to try to pretend that Europe would reach an agreement on such problems in the space of a few hours.

It was probable that Europe would not be able to enter the meeting of the International Monetary Fund on September 27 with a common policy. That conference was of significant importance because America had allowed the dollar to float. There was no need on that account for Europe to set a firm date for the realisation of currency union or even for the agreement of a common currency policy. Before a common solution could be reached there had to be discussions between Ministers and certain questions had to be looked at by the experts of the Six — all this in an atmosphere of discretion and peace that was not possible in Brussels.

At dawn, driving to the Peking airport, you hunk your way through flocks of cyclists commuting to suburbs of Peking, past a line of weary, rumpled boys and girls hiking back to the city after a stint of farm work. At the head of each column, a sternly brandished Red Flag; at the rear, a few smiling stragglers, courtship has to start some place.

Mr Yang saw us off — a more relaxed and inquisitive Mr Yang, I think, than when we first met, though still a true believer. (For example, he was convinced that the American doctors at the former Union Hospital had conducted experiments that turned Chinese into midgets.)

The Chinese Vickers Viscount once-a-day flight to Canton was less than half full, and ten of the 22 passengers were foreigners. There was no room to select on the plane. (After passing out cigarettes, fans, chewing gum, dried fruits and tea the stewardess leaves you alone.) So I sorted out my conclusions of this expedition, and they came out like this:

1. Modern China is essentially a vast, well-managed experimental peopledominated by a benevolent but egotistic old warden who has given the inmates dignity, pride, security, and a sense of unity and dedication. Since most of them had lost everything, even self-respect, their gratitude to the warden is genuine and sincere.

2. For the experiment to succeed, a new kind of human being must be created — selfless, incurious, devoted to his fellow inmates and politically pliant. Indeed, you can read attacks on "the theory of human nature" in Mao's scriptures, and all the while the warden is examining themselves in the light of the scriptures as part of a cathartic process called struggle — criticism — repudiation — transformation.

3. In the short run, the experiment will probably work. For the first time since the opium wars 130 years ago, the Chinese stand tall. Abroad they are respected even if denounced. They have no debt, internal or external. They've received no foreign aid since the Russians abandoned them in the fifties. They are self-reliant

Thoughts on leaving Mao's China

WILLIAM ATTWOOD, an American newspaper publisher, sums up a recent brief visit to China

and earn enough to buy more than just the bare necessities. Also, the excesses of the cultural revolution are over, and even the Mao personality cult — a means of keeping the nation united — is on the wane, apparently with the old man's approval. There are fewer of his portraits, statues and badges in evidence than a year ago.

4. In the long run, though, China can't keep its people sealed off from the adventures, wonders, and temptations of the outside world. Not in this electronic, jet-powered age. Consumerism, individualism, and personal ambition, I would suspect, will adulterate Chinese communism as it has already modified the European varieties.

5. After Mao, what? Probably committee leadership — with Lin Biao, Chou En-lai, and Huang Yung-sheng sharing the helm. Mao will be enshrined and sanctified and all decisions naturally taken in his name.

6. China is likely to play an

increasingly active role in world affairs, diplomatically, economically, and politically. There will be more embassies and trade missions in Peking. The Chinese will take their United Nations seat when it is offered but will not accept any of the UN's or separate-Formosa compromise.

7. US-China relations will move towards normalisation. The Chinese still smart at the "aggressor" label the US pinned on them. ("How many troops do we have in other countries? And how many do you?" And they insist on US recognition of their sovereignty over Formosa (after all, you've been calling it China for years). It's my guess Formosa will revert to China, without bloodshed, after Chiang Kai-shek dies — or even before.

And so to Canton. . . If Peking was like a dry sauna, Canton was a steam bath. Guides galore escorted us and the Toppings of the "New York Times" to spacious hotel suites. A fast tour of the city —

wet and tropical, crowded arcades, the Sun Yat-sen monument, lush parks, barges and sampans on the yellowish Pearl River, vegetable plots in the gardens of the old consular district.

At the hotel a group of nine US scholars — and four wives had just arrived for a month's visit. We went out with Canadian friends to the lakeside Friendship Restaurant for a succulent 10-course Cantonese dinner and a final round of Mao-tai.

In the morning we hoarded a spotless and (unexpensive) air-conditioned train, breakfasted in the diner, glided past mile after mile of rice paddies, and pulled up at the China-Hong Kong border.

Processing was fast — no baggage inspection, and a soldier even helped us lug our baggage to the Lwao bridge. On the other side, the Union Jack flapped in the breeze.

"Well," I said to the soldier,

"Sheh-sheh and tsai-jen. Thank you and goodbye."

"Tsai-jen," he replied with a smile. On the other side, we boarded the British train. No air-conditioning, only fan — but plenty of gin and tonic. As we moved off towards Hong Kong we looked out and saw cars on the roads and litter in the backyards. At the first station, boys with long hair and women in split skirts came aboard, local newspapers were passed around: "Hongkong dumping of sewage primitive," was the banner headline, while the back page featured a picture of a "howling" logo was an interview telling how she'd discovered her "real self." At Kowloon station, jostling crowds, inquisitive newsmen, aggressive porters, barking taxicabs: "Watch your bags — keep an eye on your bags."

Across the bay the high-rise buildings gleamed in the noonday sun. —Newsday.

Spanish workers succeed

Las Palmas, August 30

For the first time in years, striking Spanish workers today appeared to have won a labour dispute, even though strikes are illegal in Spain.

The regional government of the Canary Islands said that the rights of 400 transport workers will be safeguarded and new jobs found for them. They have been on strike for three weeks because the company employing them stopped paying them in May.

Forced to act

The civil governor, Senor Fernandez Galar, flew to Madrid for talks when public pressure forced him to act. The proceeds of weekend church collections in the islands were turned over to strikers' families by order of the bishop, Mgr Jose Antonio Infante, who had supervised the workers in a pastoral letter.

The governor said he would lead a quick solution. Authorities would restore public transport stopped by the strike. Two other companies were interested in the licence to operate the bus lines held by the company which stopped paying its employees.

The Governor added that new jobs had been found for the strikers. Their rights would be fully protected. —UPI.

Ferry captain taken off ship

Brindisi, August 30

Captain Demetrios Anthapas, master of the Greek ferryboat "Helleanna," which caught fire Saturday near here was arrested shortly after midnight today. The captain and his wife were taken off another Greek ferry which was due to return him to Greece.

He is accused of multiple manslaughter. The warrant also alleges that he failed to help passengers in distress, allowed the Helleanna to be overloaded, and did not have adequate emergency equipment.

There was general approval among survivors who stayed on board the ship, which was intact and had not been lowered while two others had been destroyed in their crashes.

In Rome, President Saragat has awarded the Order of Merit of the Italian Republic to six Italian seamen involved in the rescue operation. EDS "Etsia" called the disaster "a national crime" and asked the Government to show no mercy in punishing those found responsible. The fire was bound to be exploited by enemies of Greece to harm Greek tourism. Safety regulations should be ordered to all passenger ships flying the Greek flag. —Renter.

● Reports from Mr Robert Ford, British Consul in Naples, said the eight Britons on the official list of survivors had either been released from hospital or were not hurt. But 20 passengers were unaccounted for.

A Union returns to Paris

From NESTA ROBERTS

Paris, August 30. The front of the Palais Bourbon, seat of the French National Assembly, has been defended by a stockade of bare flagpoles the past few days. This evening they are blossoming into the flags of 63 nations in honour of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, which is holding its annual conference in Paris for the first time for 34 years.

In doing so the Union is returning to its birthplace, for the inspiration for its founding came from a meeting in Paris between Sir William Ramsay, Premier of Britain, and the French economist, pacifist, and Nobel Prize winner, both of whom believed international arbitration to be a more rational means of settling disputes than war.

The current president, M Andre Chanderagor, of France, Socialist member of the National Assembly since 1958, will preside over debates which will cover, among much else, disarmament, notably nuclear disarmament, and the relations between nations, particularly in Europe.

The Indian group has announced that it intends to table a draft resolution on Bangla Desh.

Exchange hint by Peking

From Inder Malhotra

Bombay, August 30. Indian policy makers looking for signals from Peking about China's willingness to improve relations with India have noted that Mr Chou En-lai would want India to raise Indian diplomatic representation in Peking to ambassadorial level.

Premier Chou is said to have conveyed his message through neutral diplomats in Peking. It is reported to have said that since Indians withdrew their Ambassador from Peking in 1962 long before the Chinese recalled theirs from Delhi, the Indians should first send an Ambassador to China without insisting on reciprocity. The Chinese would then send an Ambassador to Delhi "at appropriate time."

It appears that the Chinese view is that other problems between India and China, including the boundary question, should be solved only after diplomatic relations between the two countries are re-established at ambassadorial level.

● India's Prime Minister, Mr Gandhi, is to make an official visit to Britain from October 31 to November 1. Talks on Pakistan are likely to figure largely in the meeting. Mr Gandhi will have with him Health and the Foreign Secretary, Sir Alec Douglas-Home.

TELEVISION

Daphne du Maurier has never talked on television before—thus Wilfred De'Ath has a mild scoop on his hands (BBC-2 at 8.0). "Tuesday's Documentary" examines noise and people (BBC-1 at 9.20). ATV opts for men's hairdressing in rather less portentous form (London area, 10.30)

BBC-1

- 12.55 p.m. Deschrau Canu, Deschrau Canu.
- 1.45 News.
- 1.53 Close.
- 2.20 Play School.
- 4.40 Jackanory.
- 4.55 Vision On.
- 5.20 Yogi Bear.
- 5.25 The Flashing Blade.
- 5.44 Adventures of Parsley.
- 5.50 News.
- 6.05 Pink Panther.
- 7.5 C. Cars.
- 7.35 Film: "Love Me Tender" with Elvis Presley.
- 9.0 Nine O'Clock News.
- 9.30 Noise Invasion: Inquiry into noise and its effects.
- 10.20 My World... and Welcome to It.
- 10.45 Points of View.
- 10.50 24 Hours by Kenneth Allport.
- 11.25 Weather.

WALES (As BBC-1 except) — 5.20 p.m. 44 Teleri, 6.0-6.45 Wales Today and Nation-

BBC-2

- 11.0 a.m. Play School.
- 11.20 Close.
- 7.30 p.m. News.
- 8.0 Summer Season: Daphne du Maurier talks about her life and career.
- 9.0 Collector's World.
- 9.20 Children's Talkies.
- 9.30 Film: "Boys' Town" with Spencer Tracy and Mickey Rooney.
- 11.0 News.
- 11.15 Late Night Line-up.

ITV

LONDON (Thames)

- 1.45 p.m. Racing from Epsom: 2.0, 2.30, 3.5.
- 3.10 Learning by Discovery.
- 3.40 Once Upon a Time.
- 3.55 Tea Break.
- 4.20 Peyton Place.
- 4.55 Lift Off.
- 5.20 Mappie.
- 5.50 News from ITN.
- 6.0 Today.
- 6.30 Crossroads.
- 6.55 Never Mind the Quality, Feel the Width.
- 7.25 Film: "Top of the World" with Dale Robertson, Evelyn Keyes.
- 9.0 Armchair Theatre: "The Loving Lesson" with Colette O'Neill, Donald Churchill, Nicholas Clay.
- 10.0 News at Ten.
- 10.30 The Great Hairdo.
- 11.30 Play Better Golf.
- 12.10 midlight In Their Own Right.

ANGLIA—1.45 p.m. Racing from Epsom: 2.0, 2.30, 3.5. 4.10 News. 4.15 Yoga for Health. 4.40 Paulus. 4.55 Lift Off. 5.15 Mappie. 5.50 News. 6.0 About Anglia. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.0 Film: "Three Young Texans" with Mitz Gaynon and Jeffrey Hunter. 6.30 Never Mind the Quality, Feel the Width. 9.0 Armchair Theatre: "The Loving Lesson" with Colette O'Neill, Donald Churchill, Nicholas Clay. 10.30 The Great Hairdo. 11.30 Branded 12 midlight Reflection.

CHANNEL—1.45 p.m. Racing from Epsom. 4.0 Yak. 4.10 Paulus. 4.15 Birthday Celebrations. 4.20 Moment of Truth. 4.55 Lift-off. 5.15 Mappie. 5.50 News. 6.0 Channel News and Weather. 6.10 Channel Look around. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.0 Film: "Green for Danger." 8.30 Never Mind the Quality, Feel

the Width. 9.0 Armchair Theatre: "The Loving Lesson." 10.0 News at Ten. 10.30 The Great Hairdo. 11.30 Branded 12 midlight Actualities and Projections. 11.45 Weather.

MIDLANDS (ATV)—1.45 p.m. Racing from Epsom: 2.0, 2.30, 3.5. 4.10 News. 4.15 Yoga for Health. 4.40 Paulus. 4.55 Lift Off. 5.15 Mappie. 5.50 News. 6.0 About Anglia. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.0 Film: "It's Only Money" with Jerry Lewis and the Quality, Feel the Width. 9.0 Armchair Theatre: "The Loving Lesson." 10.0 News at Ten. 10.30 The Great Hairdo. 11.30 Branded 12 midlight Close.

SOUTHERN—1.45 p.m. Racing from Epsom: 2.0, 2.30, 3.5. 4.10 News. 4.15 Yoga for Health. 4.40 Paulus. 4.55 Lift Off. 5.15 Mappie. 5.50 News. 6.0 About Anglia. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.0 Film: "It's Only Money" with Jerry Lewis and the Quality, Feel the Width. 9.0 Armchair Theatre: "The Loving Lesson." 10.0 News at Ten. 10.30 The Great Hairdo. 11.30 Branded 12 midlight Close.

WALES AND WEST (HTV)—1.45 p.m. Racing from Epsom: 2.0, 2.30, 3.5. 4.10 News. 4.15 Yoga for Health. 4.40 Paulus. 4.55 Lift Off. 5.15 Mappie. 5.50 News. 6.0 About Anglia. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.0 Film: "It's Only Money" with Jerry Lewis and the Quality, Feel the Width. 9.0 Armchair Theatre: "The Loving Lesson." 10.0 News at Ten. 10.30 The Great Hairdo. 11.30 Branded 12 midlight Close.

4.55 Lift-off. 5.20 Mappie. 5.50 News. 6.0 Report. 6.15 Report Wales. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.0 Never Mind the Quality, Feel the Width. 9.0 Armchair Theatre: "The Loving Lesson." 10.0 News at Ten. 10.30 The Great Hairdo. 11.30 Branded 12 midlight Weather.

HTV WEST (As HTV General Service except) — 6.15-6.18 p.m. Ydyd. 10.30-11.30 With Fry Modd.

HTV WALES (As HTV General Service except) — 6.15-6.18 p.m. Ydyd. 10.30-11.30 With Fry Modd.

HTV CYMRU/WALES (As HTV General Service except) — 6.15-6.18 p.m. Ydyd. 10.30-11.30 With Fry Modd.

RADIO

RADIO 4 330 m.; VHF

4.55 a.m. Prayer for the Day. 6.0 Regional news, weather, preview. 7.0 Today. 7.40 Today's Papers. 7.45 Thought for the Day. 8.0 Regional news, weather, preview. 8.0 News and more of Today. 8.40 Today's Papers. 8.45 Anne of Green Gables. 9.0 News. 9.5 From our Own Correspondent. 9.55 With Great Pleasure: Yehudi Menuhin reads from books. 10.15 Daily Service. 10.30 All kinds of Holiday Show with Gerry Marsden. 11.00 News. 11.05 Your Home and Family. 12.25 p.m. Brothers in law. 12.55 Weather, preview, news. 1.0 Wind at One. 1.30 Archers. 1.45 Listen with Mother. 2.6 Steve Race's Invitation to Music. 3.0 C. P. Snow's "Strangers and Brothers." 3.40 Moment of Truth. West. Part 1. 4.0 Pick of the Bunch: Gardeners' questions. 4.25 Sunday. 4.55 Regional news. 5.0 News. 5.15 Mike Yarwood. 5.45 Archers. 6.0 News. 6.15 News. 6.30 News. 6.45 News. 6.55 News. 7.0 News. 7.15 News. 7.30 News. 7.45 News. 7.55 News. 8.0 News. 8.15 News. 8.30 News. 8.45 News. 8.55 News. 9.0 News. 9.15 News. 9.30 News. 9.45 News. 9.55 News. 10.0 News. 10.15 News. 10.30 News. 10.45 News. 10.55 News. 11.0 News. 11.15 News. 11.30 News. 11.45 News. 11.55 News. 12.0 News. 12.15 News. 12.30 News. 12.45 News. 12.55 News. 1.0 News. 1.15 News. 1.30 News. 1.45 News. 1.55 News. 2.0 News. 2.15 News. 2.30 News. 2.45 News. 2.55 News. 3.0 News. 3.15 News. 3.30 News. 3.45 News. 3.55 News. 4.0 News. 4.15 News. 4.30 News. 4.45 News. 4.55 News. 5.0 News. 5.15 News. 5.30 News. 5.45 News. 5.55 News. 6.0 News. 6.15 News. 6.30 News. 6.45 News. 6.55 News. 7.0 News. 7.15 News. 7.30 News. 7.45 News. 7.55 News. 8.0 News. 8.15 News. 8.30 News. 8.45 News. 8.55 News. 9.0 News. 9.15 News. 9.30 News. 9.45 News. 9.55 News. 10.0 News. 10.15 News. 10.30 News. 10.45 News. 10.55 News. 11.0 News. 11.15 News. 11.30 News. 11.45 News. 11.55 News. 12.0 News. 12.15 News. 12.30 News. 12.45 News. 12.55 News. 1.0 News. 1.15 News. 1.30 News. 1.45 News. 1.55 News. 2.0 News. 2.15 News. 2.30 News. 2.45 News. 2.55 News. 3.0 News. 3.15 News. 3.30 News. 3.45 News. 3.55 News. 4.0 News. 4.15 News. 4.30 News. 4.45 News. 4.55 News. 5.0 News. 5.15 News. 5.30 News. 5.45 News. 5.55 News. 6.0 News. 6.15 News. 6.30 News. 6.45 News. 6.55 News. 7.0 News. 7.15 News. 7.30 News. 7.45 News. 7.55 News. 8.0 News. 8.15 News. 8.30 News. 8.45 News. 8.55 News. 9.0 News. 9.15 News. 9.30 News. 9.45 News. 9.55 News. 10.0 News. 10.15 News. 10.30 News. 10.45 News. 10.55 News. 11.0 News. 11.15 News. 11.30 News. 11.45 News. 11.55 News. 12.0 News. 12.15 News. 12.30 News. 12.45 News. 12.55 News. 1.0 News. 1.15 News. 1.30 News. 1.45 News. 1.55 News. 2.0 News. 2.15 News. 2.30 News. 2.45 News. 2.55 News. 3.0 News. 3.15 News. 3.30 News. 3.45 News. 3.55 News. 4.0 News. 4.15 News. 4.30 News. 4.45 News. 4.55 News. 5.0 News. 5.15 News. 5.30 News. 5.45 News. 5.55 News. 6.0 News. 6.15 News. 6.30 News. 6.45 News. 6.55 News. 7.0 News. 7.15 News. 7.30 News. 7.45 News. 7.55 News. 8.0 News. 8.15 News. 8.30 News. 8.45 News. 8.55 News. 9.0 News. 9.15 News. 9.30 News. 9.45 News. 9.55 News. 10.0 News. 10.15 News. 10.30 News. 10.45 News. 10.55 News. 11.0 News. 11.15 News. 11.30 News. 11.45 News. 11.55 News. 12.0 News. 12.15 News. 12.30 News. 12.45 News. 12.55 News. 1.0 News. 1.15 News. 1.30 News. 1.45 News. 1.55 News. 2.0 News. 2.15 News. 2.30 News. 2.45 News. 2.55 News. 3.0 News. 3.15 News. 3.30 News. 3.45 News. 3.55 News. 4.0 News. 4.15 News. 4.30 News. 4.45 News. 4.55 News. 5.0 News. 5.15 News. 5.30 News. 5.45 News. 5.55 News. 6.0 News. 6.15 News. 6.30 News. 6.45 News. 6.55 News. 7.0 News. 7.15 News. 7.30 News. 7.45 News. 7.55 News. 8.0 News. 8.15 News. 8.30 News. 8.45 News. 8.55 News. 9.0 News. 9.15 News. 9.30 News. 9.45 News. 9.55 News. 10.0 News. 10.15 News. 10.30 News. 10.45 News. 10.55 News. 11.0 News. 11.15 News. 11.30 News. 11.45 News. 11.55 News. 12.0 News. 12.15 News. 12.30 News. 12.45 News. 12.55 News. 1.0 News. 1.15 News. 1.30 News. 1.45 News. 1.55 News. 2.0 News. 2.15 News. 2.30 News. 2.45 News. 2.55 News. 3.0 News. 3.15 News. 3.30 News. 3.45 News. 3.55 News. 4.0 News. 4.15 News. 4.30 News. 4.45 News. 4.55 News. 5.0 News. 5.15 News. 5.30 News. 5.45 News. 5.55 News. 6.0 News. 6.15 News. 6.30 News. 6.45 News. 6.55 News. 7.0 News. 7.15 News. 7.30 News. 7.45 News. 7.55 News. 8.0 News. 8.15 News. 8.30 News. 8.45 News. 8.55 News. 9.0 News. 9.15 News. 9.30 News. 9.45 News. 9.55 News. 10.0 News. 10.15 News. 10.30 News. 10.45 News. 10.55 News. 11.0 News. 11.15 News. 11.30 News. 11.45 News. 11.55 News. 12.0 News. 12.15 News. 12.30 News. 12.45 News. 12.55 News. 1.0 News. 1.15 News. 1.30 News. 1.45 News. 1.55 News. 2.0 News. 2.15 News. 2.30 News. 2.45 News. 2.55 News. 3.0 News. 3.15 News. 3.30 News. 3.45 News. 3.55 News. 4.0 News. 4.15 News. 4.30 News. 4.45 News. 4.55 News. 5.0 News. 5.15 News. 5.30 News. 5.45 News.

As German officials continue preparatory talks on the Berlin agreement

NORMAN CROSSLAND sums up the impact in Bonn

Opposition in disarray

"You shouldn't praise the day before the evening comes," runs a German proverb. The advice suits the current situation here, where part one of an agreement on Berlin — the satisfactory conclusion of the Four Power negotiations — is soon to be followed by efforts to bring off part two, and agreement between the two German states to put in practice the principles established on their behalf.

Nobody pretends that this is going to be easy, but assuming that the intra-German talks produce a settlement in the next few months — and who really believes that the East Germans could in the long run defy the Russians by building an agreement? — a complete package deal on Berlin, underwritten by the Four Powers, should be profoundly affecting the course of international politics before very long.

For West Germany, a workable Berlin agreement that eases the hardships of restriction, increases the economic strength and the security of West Berlin, and generally improves the political climate in Central Europe must inevitably have important domestic consequences.

Chancellor Brandt has good reason to hope that his Social Democratic Party, perhaps also its small coalition partner, the Free Democratic Party, will experience a big increase in public support.

With the Ostpolitik marking time and prices rising heavily at home, the prospects for Herr Brandt looked far from rosy before the Berlin breakthrough. Of its performance in the state elections, the SPD could not hope to win an overall majority at the next Federal election in 1972, and the FDP was clearly breaking up. One often heard Government officials who had been appointed because of their SPD or FDP affiliations, say they would be looking for another job after the next federal election.

Today there is a new spirit of confidence in the air. The completion of the Berlin agreement would enable the Government to reactivate the Ostpolitik by putting the Moscow and Warsaw treaties to the Federal Parliament for ratification. Thousands of West Berliners would be streaming through the wall to visit friends and relatives in East Berlin; and the tiresome delays at the control points on the roads between West Germany and West Berlin would cease.

Obviously the state of the economy would be more likely to influence the electorate in 1973 than would the Ostpolitik. Even so the practical benefits of a Berlin agreement must surely favour the present Government. Constant denigration of the Government's policies towards Eastern Europe can be counterproductive, judging by the fact that Herr Springer's "Bild Zeitung" is reported to have suffered an alarming fall in circulation in the past year.

The fortunes of the Government look even better when the confusion in the opposition parties, the Christian Democratic Union and the Bavarian People's Party, are taken into account. The draft agreement on Berlin has put the CDU/CSU into an extremely difficult situation. For the opposition simply to attack the agreement as a sell-out as some of its more extremist elements have done would be an affront to the Western Allies (all of them with Conservative Governments) who have spent 17 months countering the Soviet Union's diplomatic strategy. But to accept the agreement is to put party unity at risk.

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According to the Government, the ratification of the treaties requires no more than a simple majority of the Bundestag, and it would not be necessary for the Bundestag vote to be submitted for the approval of the Upper House or Bundesrat where the CDU/CSU has a majority of one. Some opposition members contend that the treaties have the effect of ending the Federal Constitution, and therefore would have to be passed by a two-thirds majority.

It seems generally agreed that failure to ratify the treaties would have serious consequences for East-West relations, make a Berlin agreement unworkable and plunge the Bonn-Moscow relationship into a state worse than it was before the Ostpolitik was contemplated. None the less there are opposition politicians here who are prepared to accept this price for throwing out the treaties.

In fact, it is most unlikely that a draft agreement on Berlin would ever have come about unless the West German Government had concluded the treaties with the Russians and the Poles. The Government indeed believes that the Moscow treaty made the Berlin agreement possible.

If the CDU/CSU is unable to reach a reasonable view-point on the Berlin agreement and the treaties, it is forecast here, it will lose credibility as an alternative Government party. And should its extremists succeed in preventing the ratification of the treaties, they will set back the European clock for many years.

Neither has the opposition yet committed itself to a final decision about ratification of the Moscow and Warsaw treaties. Some members, of course, rejected them outright. Others shared the Government's view that the real test of the Russian desire for détente would be progress in the Berlin negotiations. But Herr Barzel has always said that a Berlin agreement in itself was not enough — there must additionally be irreversible progress in the intra-German relationship. He has not so far as I know pre-

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Thieu heads for majority in Assembly

From GEORGE McARTHUR: Saigon, August 30

Returns from South Vietnam's National Assembly elections indicated today that the new House may be dominated by supporters of President Thieu but that the opposition will be numerous, raucous, and colourful.

As was expected, there were districts where the opposition complained of unfair tactics, probably with justification in many cases. But President Thieu's Administration took a drubbing in some provinces and in the cities of Saigon, Da Nang, and Hue.

There was no comment from the presidential palace on the elections but the results may well strengthen Thieu's resolve to proceed with presidential elections on October 3 in spite of the withdrawal of his opposition.

The new House will include an air force pilot who once strafed the presidential palace, a freemason and a woman deputy who is fond of waving a pistol in the House, several former generals, an outspoken opposition publisher and some truculent Buddhists.

The voters were unkind to many incumbent deputies who had given the old House a rancid odour. They threw out one deputy charged with heroin smuggling and another who dabbled in gold bars.

But they re-elected the distinguished Speaker of the House, Nguyen Ba Luong, who is almost openly President Thieu's custodian of privileges distributing largesses for crucial votes. In the main, it appeared that about half the former deputies standing for re-election were defeated; those who survived were largely identified with the Opposition.

The voters also revived the political fortunes of the former General Tran Van Don. In 1963, Don jointly led the coup against President Diem with General "Big Minh", who recently withdrew from the presidential race.

The voters of Saigon have given overwhelming support too, and so made a formidable opposition leader of the incumbent deputy, Le Quy Chung, a publisher acutely opposed to President Thieu.

In the same district, however, the voters elected the lawyer Tran Van Thuy, an anti-Communist nationalist of the old clandestine tradition who was probably the best known figure from the past in Sunday's election.

Government figures show that nearly 79 per cent of the seven million qualified voters went to the polls, compared with 73 per cent in the Assembly election four years ago when Communist disruption was far greater.

Unofficial computations give President Thieu about a 60 per cent majority in the new House, compared with the 70 per cent he commanded on crucial votes in the last Assembly.

Such projections are dangerous, however. With something like 1,300 candidates seeking 159 seats, there were some "sleepers" elected who defy political labelling. Not until the new House meets in November will its political complexion become really clear. — Los Angeles Times.

Hopes of progress in Malta

Valletta, August 30

Maltese sources said today there were signs of progress in the prolonged and complex financial negotiations with Britain. They cited the expected arrival within weeks of a unit of British troops, replacements for another unit returning home, and the visit of two British warships.

Malta has ordered the Mediterranean headquarters of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation to leave, but has continued negotiations with Britain over rent for exclusive, continued use of air and naval facilities.

Britain offered an annual rent of \$5.5 millions. But the Maltese Prime Minister, Mr Mintoff, said he wanted "much more." Though negotiations have continued, there has been no official word of progress.

Government sources said the fact a Royal Marine commando unit would arrive to replace the Devon and Dorset Regiment was one indication of progress. Mr Mintoff barred their arrival last month.

The guided missile destroyer Norfolk and the frigate Leopard left Valletta today after a weekend visit, the first since Mr Mintoff barred such calls until an appropriate time. Some sources said this indicated the talks were at an advanced stage. — UPI.

Jesuit head in Moscow

Father Pedro Arrupe, head of the Roman Catholic Jesuit Order, met the head of the Russian Orthodox Church, Patriarch Pimen, in Moscow yesterday, but no details were given about their discussions.

Father Arrupe is on a four-day visit to the Russian Church — the first Jesuit father-general to visit the Soviet Union.

New leader for Militia

Colonel Kazimierz Chojnacki has replaced General Tadeusz Pietrzak as commander-in-chief of the Polish Citizens' Militia, the police organisation. General Pietrzak will continue to work in the Interior Ministry dealing with "other problems."

Death of man who killed for thrills

San Juan, Puerto Rico, August 30

NATHAN LEOPOLD, who at the age of 19 was convicted of a murder committed for thrills, has died here of a heart attack, aged 66.

Leopold and 18-year-old Richard Loeb, sons of middle-class families, were found guilty in Chicago in 1934 of murdering a 14-year-old boy, Bobby Franks. They were given life sentences on the murder charge and a further 99 years for kidnapping.

They said at their trial they had killed Franks — whose family and theirs were friends — to determine their emotions after a killing. After kidnapping Franks they beat him to death with a chisel, hid the body, and demanded \$10,000 ransom. Leopold's glasses were found at the scene of the crime.

Mentally ill They lawyer, Clarence Darrow, maintained they were mentally ill, but not legally insane. His arguments alone, it was said, saved them from the electric chair.

The Judge recommended they should not be paroled. Loeb was stabbed to death in a prison brawl in 1938. Twenty years later Leopold was freed, after 33 years in prison.

After release Leopold worked as a laboratory technician and became a senior official in the Puerto Rican Department of Health. He obtained a degree in social work and married in 1961.

In a television interview in 1965, Leopold said at the time of conviction he would sooner have been executed. He had contemplated suicide several times, though he realised he would probably be freed if he lived long enough.

Degrading He said he was opposed to capital punishment because it was degrading to society and had failed as a deterrent. He set up a foundation to aid emotionally disturbed, retarded, and delinquent youths. Royalties from his book "Life plus 99 years" provided its main source of income.

He suffered from heart trouble, and was taken to hospital about 10 days ago. He gave his body to the medical school of the University of Puerto Rico and his eyes to an eye bank. — Reuter.

Floods cut rail and air links New Delhi, August 30 About 800,000 people have been affected by fresh floods in the southern part of West Bengal, according to Government officials in Calcutta. Air and rail communications were disrupted.

As the situation in the northern part of the State began to improve, rain caused rivers to burst their banks in the Midnapore district south of Calcutta.

In Uttar Pradesh, floods in the past few weeks have claimed 133 lives and affected 50 out of 54 districts. The Revenue Minister, Mr Udit Marain Sharma, said in Lucknow that damage amounted to about \$40 millions. About \$22 millions was needed for relief work. — Reuter.

Sadat's dilemma shown in trouble with workers

From DAVID HIRST: Beirut, August 30

Leaders of trade unions and the Arab Socialist Union at the industrial complex at Helwan, near Cairo, have been suspended for investigations into the recent strike there.

President Sadat told the central committee of the Arab Socialist Union yesterday that he would crush any future strikes with all possible force and severity.

President Sadat's troubles with workers came to light when the federation of trade unions protested to President Nurei over the execution of Communists in Sudan. The President summoned trade union leaders and spoke of the need for preserving national unity and avoiding class warfare, which played into the hands of the enemy.

But this strike, the first of its kind for years, is more serious. It illustrates the President's dilemma. His liberalisation, such as it is, encourages initiatives from below which he has to check or fear that they will get out of hand.

The fear is justified, workers' protests in Helwan in 1968 against life sentences passed on army officers held responsible for defeat in the June war, started big student demonstrations. It was said then that Mr Ali Sabry and his group incited the workers.

Some members of the ASU central committee have apparently attributed the latest disturbances to "poisonous centres" — presumably a euphemism for remaining supporters of Mr Ali Sabry. But even if this is so, the danger for President Sadat is not that the people will rise in support of Mr Ali Sabry, now on trial for his life, but that, as in 1968, any one disturbance could lead to a dangerous outburst of frustration with his regime.

"Nahar," that President Sadat may visit the United Nations next month and meet President Nixon. Political sources said the Prime Minister, Dr Fawzi, might lead the Egyptian delegation.

President Sadat and President Assad of Syria were planning separate addresses tonight to support Syria's constitution. By no stretch of the imagination would the Arab federation which will be the subject of three referenda on Wednesday. Assuming the almost inevitable public endorsement, Egypt will change its name to the "Arab Republic of Egypt," the Middle East News Agency said.

During his address to the Arab Socialist Union President Sadat was reported to the effect that "Jordan has received during the recent period large quantities of American weapons, including tanks." He said the weapons were bigger than could be used against guerrillas and it was impossible to use them against Israel, because of American security regulations.

It is clear that the shipment of these weapons has a connection with the Jordanian attack of Syria.

According to the Middle East News Agency, Mr Sadat described the tanks as "M600." "Al-Ahram" said forthcoming efforts by Egypt and Saudi Arabia to bring peace between the guerrilla and Government sides in Jordan would be the last in their joint mediation attempt, which has been going on several months. — UPI.

President Idi Amin

A RALLY in Nablatak Eastern Uganda. President Idi Amin warned the army hands over to civilians "it will not be to remove them if it does not govern well."

Amin plods in Latin American footsteps

From RICHARD GOTT: Kampala, August 30

virtually impossible to ascertain. There is still internal opposition to Amin, and the General does not try to hide it or deny that it is there. He spends much of his time travelling round the country trying to pacify and convince. The existence of Tanzanian hostility ought theoretically to be a useful card for Amin to play in his bid to secure national unity, but theoretical solutions are not always valid in Africa.

Conjuring up an "external threat" can have unforeseen consequences. There is a feeling here that things are not going too well for Amin. There are two views about him: one holds that he is a rather more than average stupid soldier, an embarrassment to enemies and friends alike; the other admires his tendency to stupidity, but suggests that there is a certain native wit about him which enables him to survive where more sophisticated operators fail.

Certainly, bearing in mind the trail of failed military coups that Africa has witnessed this year, there is no doubt that the mechanics of Amin's January takeover, especially his political

manoeuvres in the first week — were handled with considerable astuteness. On the internal Ugandan scene, Amin may prove to be just as adept as Obote in containing the tribal rivalries which make Ugandan politics so volatile and so violent. Obote, for all his grave faults of judgment and decorum, had succeeded in riding the Ugandan tiger for nearly a decade — no mean achievement. Amin will be lucky to last as long.

His weakness, as all admit, is in foreign affairs. The crisis in Tanzania is entirely of his own making. True, President Nyerere has made no effort to get him off the hook, but Amin's words and actions have only led him to impale himself further. His disastrous errors over the East African Community may simply have been caused by ignorance of EAC procedure, but he should at least have had the political understanding to realise that he can get nowhere without prising Kenya and Tanzania apart. To appoint President Kenyatta's most unloved Ugandan, Mr Bigirwenkye, to a vacant job in the Community as Minister for Communications was an easy

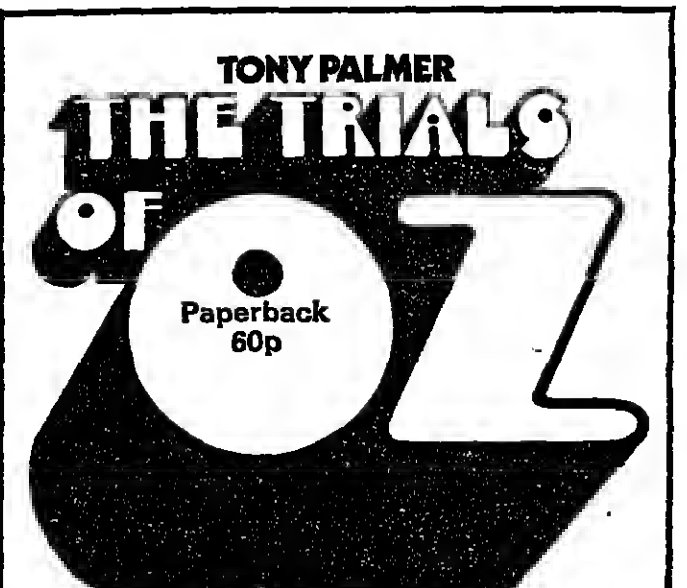
way to ensure that Tanzania had tacit Kenyan support on the issue. And although Tanzania and Kenya are hardly natural allies, Nyerere's decision to reveal to the Kenyans the details he had secured earlier this year of a plot to overthrow Kenyatta, has left the Kenyan President considerably in his debt.

The affair of the "Chinese Colonel" appears to be another of Amin's gratuitous ideological blunders. The imagination would the Tanzanians let the Chinese get involved in an inter-African quarrel, and the Chinese themselves, sedulously cultivating their image in Kampala itself, would hardly be game for such adventurous pursuits. In addition, the photographs of the dead man indicated the features of someone bearing no conceivable resemblance to a Chinese.

Doubtless Amin was stung by Nyerere's taunt in July that he had only been able to produce the bodies of dead Ugandans, never a Tanzanian or a Chinese. The Tanzanians have argued throughout that any fighting going on in Uganda since the January coup has been between Ugandans — the opponents and



President Idi Amin



The OZ Case is the conflict of the generations — the young lost. Here is the complete story of what went on in the courtroom during the longest obscenity trial ever. Tony Palmer was the only writer there every day in a case which in its last agony caused international outrage.

Publication date 30th August Published by Blond & Briggs Ltd.



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250,000 breach an Englishman's castle

JAMES LEWIS visits Tatton Hall, Cheshire, in the third of a holiday series on stately homes

Station Hall, the Cheshire family seat of the Egertons, is a fine example of a stately home. It is a large, three-story house with a central tower and a long, symmetrical facade. The house is surrounded by a large park with many trees and a lake. The house is in a good state of repair and is a fine example of a stately home.

refreshments and colour slides — and with a negligible amount of advertising. The Egertons were never in the Church of England politically or socially, though there were many distinguished members of the family during its 250 years at Tatton. They had a notable forebear in Sir Thomas Egerton, friend of Elizabeth I and Lord Chancellor to James I, and whose picture, dominating the dining-room, looks a bit like Guy Fawkes.

well they might be, to live the lives of English landed gentry. What the visitors pay to see, in ever-increasing numbers, is a typical country mansion, with all its finery and follies, its elegance and eccentricities. Egerton, though built in a piecemeal manner over a number of years to the designs of Samuel Wyatt and his nephew Lewis, has a remarkable unity. An Egerton relative, Samuel Hill, a cousin of Rowland Hill, was a friend of Joseph Smith, who was appointed the first British consul in Venice in 1744 and was a friend and patron of Canaletto. One young Egerton was apprenticed to Consul Smith, which explains the presence of two magnificent Canaletto paintings in the Tatton drawing-room which would in themselves more than justify a visit.

on in a dialogue which for coarseness and vulgarity beat anything I ever heard. The Comte de Paris said it would not be allowed at the Palais Royal. The second baron, Wilbraham, was a particularly energetic Egerton. He had an electric light installed in the hall in 1884, travelled widely in Europe and Asia, entertained the Shah of Persia, Princess May of Teck, and Edward VII. He built a railway under the house to carry coal for the scores of displaced married shooting days in the park when the bag was never smaller than 2,000 head of game, and still managed to spend as much time in London as he did in Tatton. Wilbraham also found time to sponsor the new Manchester Ship Canal, to whip up money for it when the company ran into difficulties. He cut the first sod at Eastham in 1887 and commissioned an excellent picture of construction work by B. W. Leader, which hangs at Tatton.

The fourth baron, however, was one of the most interesting, not to say enigmatic, of the Egertons, and evidence of his lively interest in scientific and technical discoveries fills the great tenants' hall. His motor-car, a 1900 Benz, was registered W1, the first in Cheshire. He was one of the earliest pilots, flying rudimentary planes on Shippey, and the hall contains the rotary engine of one of them. He was one of the first radio hams, experimented in short-wave radio, was interested in photography, travelled all over the world on game expeditions, staked a claim for a gold mine in the Yukon, and even lived with a nomadic tribe in the Gobi desert.

Primary plans will halt other building

By RICHARD BOURNE, Education Correspondent

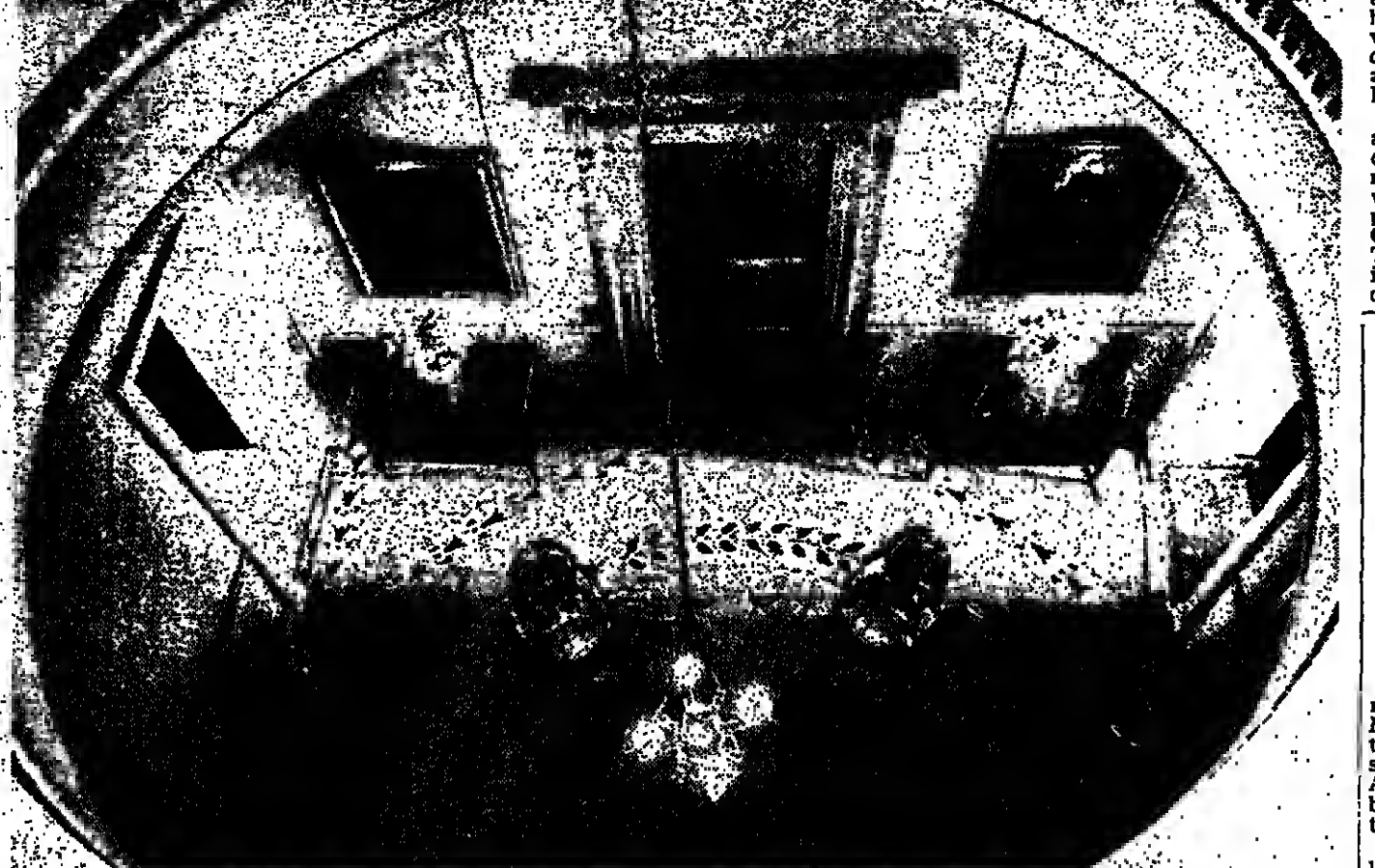
A complete halt on the improvement and replacement of secondary schools in 1973-4 will be the price of Mrs Thatcher's major renewal campaign for primary schools. More than £48 millions will be spent in that year on the improvement and replacement of old primary schools.

The gains and losses of the Secretary for Education's tough line on priorities—with the negative effect on comprehensive school planning—are set out clearly today in a leaflet on school building. The total building programme for 1973-74 will cost £173 million, of which £140 million is for major building programmes and £33 million for minor works. Nearly 1,000 old primary schools will be improved or replaced in the programmes for 1972-73 and 1973-74. The department's inquiries have suggested that more than one million pupils in England and Wales go to school in sub-standard pre-1918 buildings. Mrs Thatcher plans to have broken the back of the problem by 1977. On the deficiencies of such schools—vividly spotlighted recently in a survey by the National Union of Teachers—the department says: "Such schools are spread throughout the country; and although a substantial part of the 1972-73 programme is being devoted to the deprived urban areas, where experience is showing that the impact of a new school can be considerable, it includes a large number of projects for the replacement of old schools in rural areas and some in suburban areas and in small towns. The resources for 1973-74 are being distributed mainly according to the number of children in pre-1903 primary schools." Although 1973 is the second year in which no allowance is being made for improvements and replacements of secondary schools, the effect on local authorities wanting to press ahead with their comprehensive planning will become much sharper because in 1972-73 they will still be cushioned by a £33.5 million allocation for the raising of the school-leaving age. In 1973-74, due to rising numbers and population movements, they will only have the

Student help on benefits

our own Reporter

The two welfare services that started the need for a training exercise for social workers in the London School of Economics has now become a permanent feature of the curriculum. The training exercise was started by Mr Tony Lynes of the school, who is now a lecturer in social work. He has been working with a group of students to help them understand the complexities of social work. The students are now working on a project to help them understand the complexities of social work.



● The Grand Hall, Tatton. Picture by Don McPhee

£2½ M strike ends

our own Reporter

Twenty-six car workers last night called off a strike which has cost £2½ millions in less than a week. The dispute stopped mini production at the Austin-Morris factory at Longbridge, Birmingham, ending a strike by the company about 3,600 cars. Six thousand workers were laid off—half at Longbridge and the rest at a car body plant at Castle Bromwich. The strikers—engine dispatchers who want earnings more closely related to the piecework pay of engine assemblers—agreed to return to work tonight after six-hour talks yesterday with Transport and General Workers' Union officials. The laid-off Longbridge workers are being called back at the same time. There were no signs of any moves to settle the bonus strike by 300 engineers which has shut nine Lucas factories in Birmingham and thrown 12,000 people out of work. At Coventry, 2,000 workers are still idle at the Triumph plant because of a work-to-rule by 30 internal drivers.

Forward planning on sales

our own Reporter

IN SPITE of the fact that there are many effective formal ways of sales forecasting, many managers produce their sales forecasts by rule of thumb methods. To help managers to improve their forecasting ability Guardian Business Services has arranged a two-day non-residential workshop on market and sales forecasting which takes place in London on September 22-23, 1971. Delegates who attend will examine forecasting as a marketing function, identifying the various controllable and non-controllable factors in the various environments in which companies operate. Identify the various stages of an effective market and sales forecasting programme. Identify indicators and measurement of change in the economy, social phenomena, consumer behaviour, industry, and technology. Determine the effect of these indicators on sales and forecasts. Use statistical and non-statistical methods of forecasting. Examine a number of techniques for controlling the forecast effectively. Interested companies and managers should contact the Registrar, Guardian Business Services Ltd, 21 John Street, London WC1E 6JF. Tel. 01-837 7011.

European way to aid industry

our own Reporter

Britain's entry into Europe would virtually guarantee a more effective Common Market regional aid policy, according to a Conservative Political Centre pamphlet published today. In "A Europe for the Regions," Mr George Gardiner, political correspondent for Thomson Newspapers, says that regional aid policies are certain to become an increasingly important part of the Community's work. But he concedes that the policies are at present more geared to poor agricultural areas than in areas where traditional industries have declined. "But the important point is that a start is being made in developing common regional development incentives in addition to those already offered by the member States," Mr Gardiner writes.

Plotting a private peace

our own Reporter

MR ROY KIRK, of Kingsway, Hove, believes he has the solution for families who spend bank holidays and summer weekends on traffic-choked roads in a vain search for peace and quiet in the country. For £150 a time, he is offering personal, private, and permanent picnic spots in the heart of rural Sussex. Mr Kirk, aged 41, bought 14 acres of grassland and woods at Scaynes Hill, near Haywards Heath, when he and his wife returned to Britain last year after 15 years in Australia. Cuckfield rural council refused to let him build or keep a caravan on the land. So he is selling it off in freehold plots, each about 110ft by 50ft. Larger plots cost up to £300. So far he has had more than 100 inquiries. Yesterday he was showing 40 interested families round the site. "Apart from picnic spots, the plots can be used for camping, grazing horses or sheep, or growing fruit trees, Christmas trees, or vegetables," he said. "One man wants to grow vines and another orchids. Tents can be put up or families can sleep in their domestic cars. The only thing they cannot have is a permanent building or caravan."

New to E. protest

our own Reporter

Mr Cyril Field, 8, of Danby Avenue, Oldham, is seriously ill and has been in hospital for 10 days. His wife has also been in hospital and their children are being looked after by a Social Security pay-off of £17 per week. The family intends to take the case of the offer but the do not have proper to wear. The union has their present clothes ragged, but although applied last week for a new set of clothes, he has no reply from the Ministry of Health and Security. Mr Kanyon, secretary of the union, which has 10,000 members, said yesterday: "I would have been the first to have the family had ever the mother and father both been ill and the children still very ill. The whole family have been in only £12.40 a week in and are far more to a clothing grant than people. The Ministry often grants for clothing for families. The union agreed to pay the for the family to go to unfortunately we just have the funds to pay as well."

Five charged after soccer incidents

our own Reporter

Five youths were yesterday remanded in custody at Stoke-on-Trent on charges following incidents during the weekend football match between Port Vale and Chesterfield. Three policemen were injured. One was charged with causing grievous bodily harm to P-Ronald Wakeley, who was said yesterday to be comfortable in North Staffordshire Eye Infirmary. Another was charged with assaulting a policeman. Both were remanded until next Monday. The other three were remanded until Thursday accused of using threatening behaviour likely to cause a breach of the peace. All five are from Stoke-on-Trent. Three boys, two aged 16 and one 15, from Stoke-on-Trent, appeared in court at Bristol yesterday accused of having used weapons—steel-tipped boots. They were remanded to Bristol juvenile court on September 6. Bristol City played Middlesbrough in the city on Saturday. The 15-year-old, whose mother travelled down for the hearing, was given £50 bail. The others, whose parents, said Mr John Drew, prosecuting, were not prepared to come to court to stand surety, were remanded in the care of the local authority.

35 nominated for new seat

our own Reporter

Mr Terry Pitt, head of the Labour Party's research department, who unsuccessfully contested Lichfield and Tamworth in June 1970, is one of 35 nominations for the new Staffordshire constituency of Cannock. The 15-year-old, whose mother travelled down for the hearing, was given £50 bail. The others, whose parents, said Mr John Drew, prosecuting, were not prepared to come to court to stand surety, were remanded in the care of the local authority.

Longer lasting buildings urged

our own Reporter

A change to building policy towards long-lasting buildings which are infinitely adaptable is suggested in a discussion paper by the Royal Institute of British Architects. This has been submitted to the Department of the Environment working party on the human habitat, and suggests that instead of building for a limited life and moving towards a throw-away building, "we will have to plan long-lasting buildings, designed for economy in use, and providing undifferentiated space that can be adapted to future needs without rebuilding." The Georgian terrace, it says, has survived not so much because of its aesthetic merits but because it is almost infinitely flexible—"can one say the same of most modern-day buildings?" The paper takes a pessimistic view of the "unchecked consumption of natural resources." Sooner or later we will have to accept that the growing population must consume less, not merely less per head but possibly in due course absolutely less. On planning, more vigorous conservation policies would be required going far beyond the conservation of historic areas. Policies which encouraged people to redevelop existing areas or replace existing buildings should be reconsidered. The paper complains that the whole economic and fiscal context in which an architect works forces him to cut initial cost at the expense of future cost in use. Housing cost yardsticks, a more accurate cost control tool, had been inflated into the principal determinant in public sector housing. The architect had to find a way to bend the rules to create something that was remotely human. The paper calls on the British Government to take the initiative in sponsoring international action on environmental policies.

MORE HOME NEWS ON PAGE 10

Fact for fact, the year's best buy

By Anthony Tucker

IN 1948 the members of the British Association for the Advancement of Science converged on Swansea for their eighteenth meeting. They travelled by stage coach and ship and gathered at the Royal Institution of South Wales. There was no rail connection, no university college and, sadly, no attempt to leave any permanent record of the climate of the meeting, the nature of the region, or of the circumstances in which the meeting took place. At that time Swansea was still predominantly a seaside resort. We know that the BA's programme was modest and gentlemanly. It even included a boat race. But there is little now for posterity to dig. Since 1948 things have changed. Each year a regional centre chosen for the BA's annual meeting has produced a volume into which is condensed a mass of local scientific, social, and industrial information. Necessarily bulky, these surveys now cover a great deal of the British Isles and posterity will certainly be grateful for their existence. They provide not simply factual information but a key to the state of knowledge about a region at a given time and an insight into values, regional worries and the footprints of change. With the 1971 BA meeting due to roll into action at Swansea tomorrow on the new and restricted financial basis, it might have been feared that the surveys—necessarily costly to produce, yet free to members and cheap to non-members—would fall with the economic axe. Not so, for complete record. It reveals, for instance, by hard regional examples, the achievements and the serious weaknesses of British conservation legislation. It points out curiosities, such as the colony of Elder ducks which, much too far south, have annually and quite unsuccessfully nested in the same locality since 1901. More seriously it relates the history of the region to the geography and points a hard finger at the problems of metal contamination which are a part of Swansea's legacy from the metal industry. Time becomes condensed in this kind of record, and the conflict between human activities, the environment and the future become fixed by the clarity of detached factual statements. This, perhaps, is the book's greatest value.



Dagmar Kessler dancing the principal part in "Le Beau Danube" which the Festival Ballet presents at the Festival Hall this week

£348 M paid to the sick

our own Reporter

More than £348 millions was paid out in sickness benefit in 1968-9, according to report published by the Office of Health Economics today. The 329,390,000 lost days, not including unrecorded sickness, cost more than £1,300 millions in lost production. The largest single cause of absence was bronchitis, which accounted for 11.3 per cent of the days lost in 1968-9, the latest figures available, and nearly £40 millions in sickness benefits. Respiratory diseases as a whole accounted for 25 per cent of sickness absence. But the report says the increase is not due to more severe illness, but probably to a decline in the amount of discomfort people are prepared to suffer. The Office of Health Economics is a research organisation set up by the pharmaceutical industry in 1962.

Prisoner caught

our own Reporter

James Farrell (30), who escaped from Chelmsford prison on May 5, was recaptured early yesterday in a police raid on a house in Kilburn Lane, Kilburn, London. As they burst into his room Farrell woke and dived through a first-floor window but he was picked up from the pavement uninjured. He was serving a sentence of 18 years for conspiracy to rob, robbery, and unlawful possession of firearms.

'The Baroness is for me the most appealing and memorable of the many phantom geniuses I've brushed against in this past year... She was likely to be seen at smart receptions with her face painted yellow, lips black, and a coal scuttle strapped to her head...'

The Baroness now owes whatever tiny, absurd niche she has in literary history to her short, wooling of William Carlos Williams and to the occasional indulgent reminiscences of those who came across her during her brief period of notoriety. Sad, certainly, and her career serves as a reminder that it is not just destructive critics who should take heed of their victims' psyches. Even so, rather the Baroness than the dim opportunists who dominate most Duncnads. She was genuinely phony.

Jack Nicholson in "Carnal Knowledge"

Britten: Aldeburgh

ALDEBURGH

Edward Greenfield

Noyes Fludde

Decca's project to record a set of Haydn symphonies with Dorat the Philharmonia Hungarica progresses. The latest box, the fourth (# 314) contains nine symphonies, 73 to 81, which even Professor Hins Landon, the learned and invigilant re-writer for the series, ucalimates that "were written in the brief span of 1780-1784, whengance was fully restored to Ha vocabulary after the tensions" "Sturm und Drang." To my mind is gripping is how far "Sturm Drang" still adds intensity, notab the "storm and stress" compen set. Two of these symphonies, Nos. 78 80, are based on minor keys, and links with Mozart are startling, set, the fourth in the series, b playing of the same joyful spoofs as the earlier boxes and even as the realistic recording. The i ductory price is only \$4.20 for records.

BRISTOL

David Foot

Dr Angelus

It is brave and optimistic to mix Bridie melodrama in a present repertory season. Yet, surprisingly, the dream sequence works like a dream. And Bridie's own sense of what she has become, a former Glasgow GP, still be savoured.

NEW RECORDS

Edward Greenfield

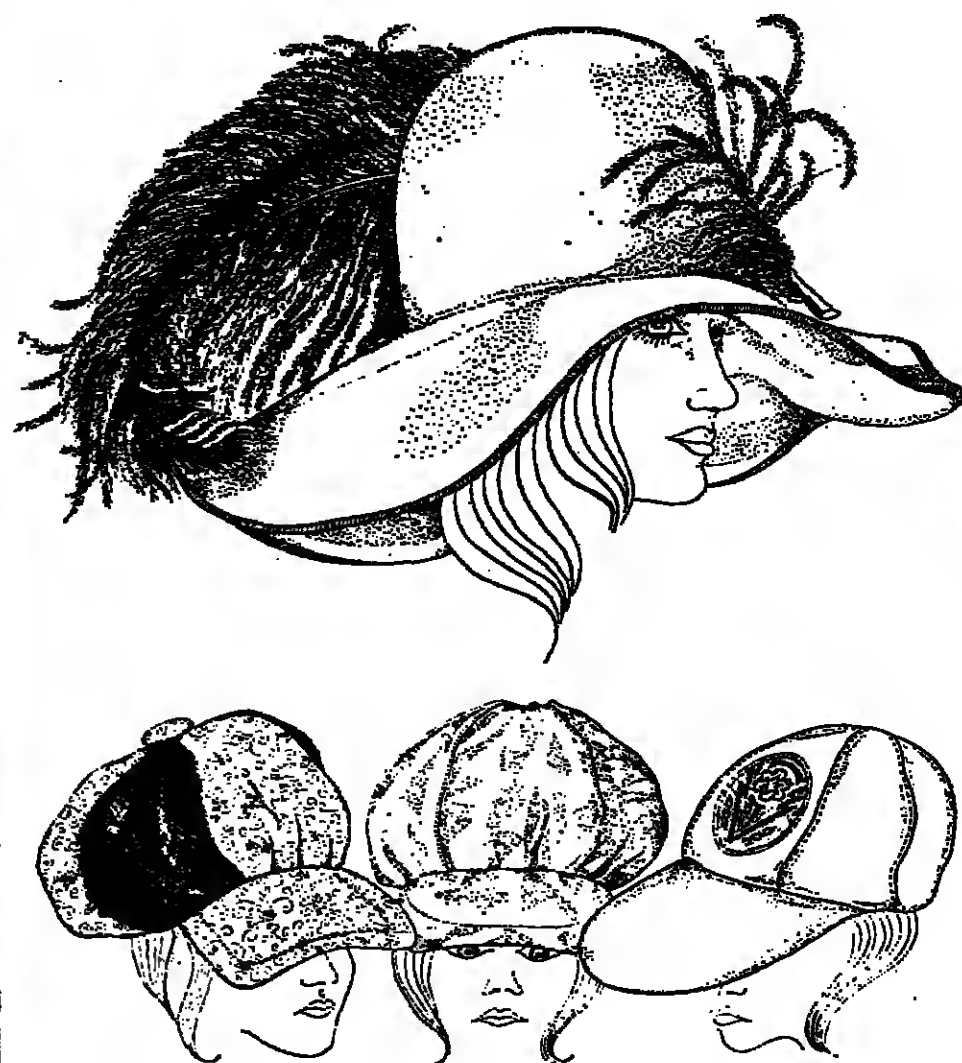
Package deal

Though British companies were slow for example in adopting a new sales technique in the "bargain box," that

FASHION GUARDIAN

Thank heavens for little girls

by Alison Adburgham photos: Frank Martin sketches by Susan Rowe

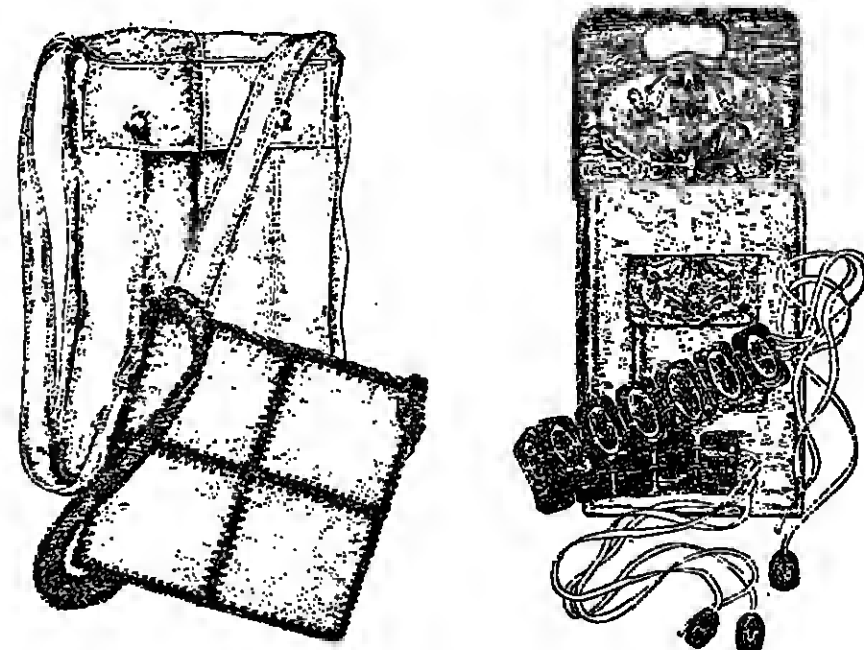


TOP: by Edward Mann. Dramatic felt hat, various colours, with toning ostrich feather. Approx. £3.85 at Marshall & Snelgrove and Selfridges, Oxford Street; Fenwick, New Bond Street.

ABOVE: on left—patterned and plain velvet cap £1.75; centre—flecked dusty pink denim cap £1.75; both at main branches of C. & A.; right—denim cap with duck's bill stiffened peak and felt badge. By Bermona. Approx. £2.45 at all branches of Peter Robinson.

BELOW LEFT: Shoulder bags by Paul Stephens: top, in patchwork suede, £4.95; below, in macramé and patchwork suede, £3.00. Both at Bourne & Hollingsworth, Oxford Street.

BELOW RIGHT : by Agalma. Deepy carry-all bag in washable Courtelle neospun jersey, with hand-painted wooden handle. Approx. £10.50. Hand-painted wooden belt linked and tied with thongs, approx. £10. At Janet Ibbotson, 70 Pond Place, SW 3, and Crocodile, 176 Kensington High Street.



Suiting the mood to the season

WILL SUITS make a real comeback after their long absence from the fashion scene? I rather doubt it, because casual fabrics have now become our way of life—easy jersey outfits, suede and knitted coordinates, pants suits. But a good autumn suit used to be a basic in every well-dressed women's wardrobe, the first thing she thought about buying when the leaves began to turn.

Christopher Moore photographed this suit by Nina Ricci in Paris. It has been made line by line by Clarewood and will be at Debenhams and Freebody and at Harrods soon. The wide lapels spreading out to broad shoulders, the collar standing well away from the neck gives the look of winter 1971. The narrowly belted jacket is medium length, which is the right proportion with a skirt just covering the knee. The fabric is a fine, light blue tweed by Cangu, who are British fabrics merchants much favoured by the French couturier. The suit will be available at Debenhams and Freebody, and Harrods.

Clarewood have the exclusive rights to copy Nina Ricci models in this country. They have a dress, the Nina Ricci top coat, which will sell from £39 to £76; all these can have matching trousers if required—straight and with turn-ups, but not as wide as Oxford bags. A splendid camel coat with deep armholes, high collar, and tie belt is £54; it will be at Debenhams and Freebords, Harrods, and Selfridges. Late day coordinates with a very Nina Ricci look include a black jersey top with white cuffs and collar that can be worn with black wool pants or with a long evening skirt; also with a short black batwing jacket, or with a velvet evening blazer.

Clarewood also do a rather less expensive collection called Clarewood International. Their best seller from this at Harrods so far is a dress and jacket in Donegal tweed, the dress having a long sleeve, roll collared top in comfortable jersey fabric. It is a kind of good looking outfit, totally unsensational, that older-women feel is worth quite an outlay because they will be able to wear it for years.



DP : by Angela at London Town. Full length dress in
checked cotton gingham, red, yellow, or blue, with white.
Shoulder straps cross over at back and tie. Sizes 10-14.
Approx. £7 at Escalade, Brompton Road, and all branches of
the Sells. Hat by Bermona, white spots on red, £1.25
Fenwick's, New Bond Street.

HT: by Shubette. Bloomer dress in gingham seerker, multi-coloured checks; with ruffled bodice. Sizes 14, approx. £9. At Fifth Avenue, Regent Street, and 14, White Street. White hat by Bermona, £1.25 at Fenwicks, New Street.

LOW: by Syndica. Coordinates in Courtelle. raschel
t: long-sleeved jersey, £5; also shorts with braces, £4.50.
Range includes various colours, various patterns, various
ments. At Peter Robinson, Oxford Circus; and Miss
et shops at Birmingham, Swansea, Wolverhampton.



Incident at Hackballscross

How much remorse is there in Hackballscross today? The statement from the Provisional IRA in Dublin shows that there is no remorse there, just satisfaction at another successful mission accomplished. But what of the ordinary people who gathered near the County Louth village on Sunday afternoon because two British Army Ferret cars had strayed across the Border? Doubtless many of them were simply there to watch and to enjoy the embarrassment as soldiers, whom they think have no right to be in Ireland, were prevented for a time from returning to the right side of the Border. Probably the majority expected no tragic consequences.

They now know that Corporal Ian Armstrong is dead, and that their actions contributed to his death. Whether or not they regret this may be more important than all the diplomatic convolutions which will doubtless take place in Whitehall, Leinster House, and Stormont, within the next few days. For the worrying aspect of the incident on the Border is that it reflects yet another polarisation of the Irish quarrel, and potentially the most serious yet. If ordinary people in the Republic are now willing a deeper engagement in the Ulster crisis than Mr Lynch and his Government have thought sensible, that will indeed be dangerous. The reported public hostility to the Irish Army when it tried to deal with the IRA is equally worrying, and not only to the Government in Dublin.

The incident fits neatly into the IRA strategy. Since internment and the fierce gun battles with the British Army in Belfast and Londonderry which followed it, the Provisionals have been switching to new methods. Whether because their strength has been seriously affected by internment, or simply because they realise their firepower cannot match that of the Army, they have concentrated on two kinds of operation—the bombing raids in the cities, culminating in the fatal one at the Electricity Board offices; and the engineering of Border incidents, including not only this unexpected bonus at Hackballscross, but also various attacks on police stations and customs posts.

The reasons for the Border attacks are obvious. Escape and sanctuary in the Republic are comparatively easy. Geography underlines the really emotional issue of Irish politics, for

the Border has always excited more people's imaginations in the South than civil rights for Northern Catholics ever could. There is the additional bonus of embarrassing Mr Lynch, both in his relations with Britain and the North and by showing him to be impotent against the IRA. Finally, there is always the possibility of involving the Irish Army in some kind of encounter with the British.

The Republic protests about the infringement of its Border, and it would certainly be sensible for the British Army and the RUC to devise markers on all roads which will prevent other patrols falling into Corporal Armstrong's fatal error. But in international law and practice the response to his error was out of all proportion. Even the Chinese treated soldiers who strayed across from Hongkong better than the 14th/20th Hussars were treated in Louth. Mr Lynch must be aware of the feeling the death of this soldier will cause—both in England and in Ulster.

He has to look three ways in dealing with such incidents—to London, to Belfast, and to the Republic. He cannot hope to have an influential voice in any settlement in the North if his inaction convinces Whitehall that he cannot even help them by controlling the IRA in his own territory. Mr Lynch's whole stand on the North has been as an opponent of violence, and he must now take effective steps to show that he means what he says.

That is also a necessity in domestic terms. The easy option may look to be a minimum of action against the IRA, but the Fianna Fail Government now seems rapidly to be falling victim to the Danegeld syndrome: if it does not assert its authority soon, that authority will quickly erode. Whatever Mr Lynch does, of course, the time taken to restore relations with the government in Belfast—and with Northern Protestants—has inevitably lengthened still further. This is the real tragedy of internment and its aftermath, the bombings, the shootings, and the campaign of civil disobedience. Every bridge which is torn down will have to be built up again—painfully, brick by brick. It is true that security measures will not solve the problems of Northern Ireland. It is true that a political solution is also needed. But every incident like that at Hackballscross makes a political solution more difficult.

Having a wonderful time

Practically everybody on holiday has a wonderful time. That is the conclusion to be drawn from the Guardian Inquiry into holiday budgets. Remarkably few grumbles came in the letters received in the past two weeks. Drawling on the unpublished as well as the published reports, the "poor value" lessons were mostly of the kind that travellers will only learn by hard experience—for example, that beer is outrageously expensive in most wine-drinking countries, that it is cheaper to buy your drink by the bottle from a shop than by the glass over the bar, and that you can sit down at a table in the Piazza San Marco in Venice and only find out when you get the bill that it belongs to one of the most expensive cafes in the world.

But such minor mishaps do not seem to leave any deep scars. Contrariwise, some of the best known hazards prove to be manageable or over-sold. In France the price of food is not after all as horrific as evil report has it, at any rate for those who venture off the beaten track; meals can be prodigious value for money, and the cheapness of butter bought "loose" off the farm will confound the glum anti-marketier. (It is in Scandinavia that the cost of living is a really jolting shock to the tourist.)

The actual cost of the holiday is not at all closely related to any satisfaction index. The expenditure reported in the Guardian survey ranged from £10.50 per head for 17 days' camping in the Lake District to £1,300 spent by a man who took four months between jobs to go round the

world: both were thought to be excellent value. Correspondingly, there seems to have been roughly equal pleasure obtained from quite expensive holidays abroad and very economical tours in the Scottish Highlands, in Wales, or in Ireland.

Reading between the lines, it is clear that Britain's hotels do not come out of it very well. Their weekly terms are expensive, as much or more so than some quite luxurious package tours to the sun, and they sound unwelcoming. Holiday makers at home report warmly, however, on farm accommodation in England and Wales, and the cheap cottage accommodation in Scotland.

The package tour clients are nearly all happy. The occasional package tour disaster is evidently a rarity (as the operators have always claimed), and the disappointed holidaymakers are far outnumbered by those who report enthusiastically on their package bargains. On the other hand, the independent traveller by car is equally well pleased to pay around £50 to £100 on car ferry fares and petrol as the price of independence.

What of the future? British hoteliers ought to be looking self-critically at their prices, and so should British Rail, whose car ferry fares and lack of excursion rates in Britain suggest an inclination to charge what they think they will. Many more might take holidays at home if it were not so plain that package tours abroad or motor-ing abroad are better bargains. Holidays at home, including Britain-based package tours, are much the least enterprising area of the holidays market.

A kind word for pesticides

The Americans have been inordinately indiscriminate in their use of DDT. No wonder it has got a bad name. Now there is a school of thought in the United States that would like to ban its use altogether. The objection to DDT is that it is a highly persistent pesticide, and is now blamed for the loss of fertility of certain species of birds, notably birds of prey. Whether the connection can be established is not absolutely certain. But what is now happening is a loss of perspective in the argument which entirely neglects the good that DDT has done. It has been the primary agent in ridding most parts of the world of the malarial mosquito. Nothing could be of more benefit to the populations which have been afflicted by malaria—their hundreds of millions extend from Southern Europe to Africa, Asia, South America, and the sub-tropical regions of North America.

DDT has, of course, upset the ecological

balance, but not least by feeding the population explosion in the countries now free of malaria. But man has progressed by changing the ecological balance. The Anglo-Saxons who moved into the forest lowlands of pre-Conquest England got rid of wolves. Urban man has for centuries been at war not only with the predatory carnivores, who would eat him in a pristine state of nature, but also with lesser biters, such as lice, fleas, and bedbugs, which in the last decade or two have been summarily despatched as pestilential disease carriers by just such pesticides as DDT and associated chlorinated hydrocarbons. Ecologists will be overplaying their hands if in the name of the ecological balance of insect life they turn too snooty on our pest destroyers. It is foolish to throw pesticides around by the superfluous ton, American style, when much less would do the job, but the job must be done, nevertheless.

A COUNTRY DIARY

LINCOLNSHIRE: Tennyson, born at Somersby in the southern Wolds, and the County's most distinguished poet, even succeeded in penning a few lines in praise of the east coast—a hard enough task in all conscience and even more difficult today when the coast is lined with caravan parks and other facilities for the Midlands holiday-maker. Surprisingly, the fenland area of the county has other distinguished literary links. After the collapse of the Paris commune and his disastrous liaison with Rimbaud, Paul Verlaine, author of "Chansons pour Elle," came to England. He was placed by a scholarly agency as an assistant teacher at the village primary school at Sticksney, and he spent the three terms of 1875 teaching French and drawing, and away from the bustle and the other temptations of Parisian life. Sticksney is a quiet village today, prospering on rich alluvial soil, and I doubt that it ever appreciated that a man later to be described as prince of poets had taught the local children. They would have questioned his value even more if the news of his premature death—from alcohol and tertiary syphilis—had filtered back to England. But the quiet rhythm of fenland farming would no doubt have swallowed the memory as they did the only previous excitement I can trace to the village. It was host to the parliamentary cavalry before the Battle of Winchelsea in 1643 and the Earl of Manchester directed Cromwell's victorious effort from the village.

COLIN LUCKHURST

Dear Comrade Kosygin,

I have just got back from my third visit to your country, and wish to write you a letter that may be more breezy than butter. My first two visits, in 1966, were in connection with a film we were trying to get permission to shoot in the USSR. It was a frivolous story about smuggling Marks and Spencer's underwear into Leningrad, and at the time the Soviet authorities had my full sympathy in turning it down.

I was very moved and excited by Russia that spring, and agreed that jokes about nylon nightdresses were irrelevant and irreverent. I was, in fact, so affected by what I saw that I considered, briefly and sentimentally, defecting to the East, where there seemed to me to be purpose, pride, and a sense of proportion.

I now realise that we were given IP, if not actually VIP treatment. Whisked about in large, antique motor cars, introduced to a number of gracious and intelligent people, our contacts with the mundane, everyday Russia seemed endearingly quaint. The queues, the shoddiness and scarcity of goods in the monolithic GUM, the poor food and appalling service, seemed to me, cushioned as I was, unimportant.

You had survived the nightmare of Stalin, whose grave at that time was still a heap of unmarked rubble outside the Kremlin wall. Though Khrushchev had been out of office for two years, his relatively amiable, jocular and tolerant spirit still seemed to cast a kind of warmth. I have not changed all that much during the past six years, except to grow older. You, on the other hand, boast of enormous strides in the development of your country. Stalin now has his granite bust along with the other heroes of communism. A considerable change has taken place—but is it for the better?

I am not talking politics. I had, and have, no possible excuse for the appalling atrocities committed both inside and outside the USSR in the name of that small, faintly jaundiced, tidy little corpse in the Red Square mausoleum. My impressions in 1966 were of people, and the climate of the people; what I want to say to you now, after three weeks in Leningrad, Moscow and Sochi, is to give you a personal impression. I believe, however, that it is shared by hundreds of thousands of foreigners who visited your country this year. But I also believe that the reason why it is not shared by millions of your own countrymen and women is that you keep them in ignorance and reduce them to apathy.

NOVELIST PENELOPE MORTIMER has just returned from a holiday in Russia, where she found that life was not as rosy as it might be—as she explains in this open letter to Mr Kosygin.



Thank you for having us, but...

Kosygin meets the people—on a visit to Britain.



This summer I went, with my 16-year-old son, along with countless hordes of others, from American psychoanalysts and Japanese grocers, as an ordinary tourist. The only slightly curious thing about us was that we went alone, unprotected and unguided by any tour or group. Also, of course, we had no man with us to argue the hindlegs of Intourist officials, challenge waiters to duels, or bring out inexhaustible supplies of roubles from his pocket. I suppose I was relying on the hospitality and good manners that I had encountered when I was, more or less, an official visitor.

This was a mistake. Lenin distrusted Stalin far, among other things, his rudeness; and believe me, there is no rudeness like Russian rudeness. Of course the foreigner tends to get paranoid, and to believe that it is directed solely at him because he is a capitalist swine. But it was Dostoevsky, in fact, who most brilliantly described the frustrating and humiliating blackness with which a Russian bureaucrat can receive, or

rather fail to receive, a petitioner or underling.

In Intourist Service bureaux, at hotel reception desks, above all in restaurants, one begins to feel that the only way to get anyone even briefly to acknowledge one's presence is to strip off one's clothes or start breaking all the china. These monumental women with their uniformly dyed hair and scowling faces would step over someone having an epileptic fit, and continue with their occupation of doing absolutely nothing. You, of course, do not experience this.

But do you realise that "Njet," when accompanied by a hopeless shrug and the return of a pair of glazed eyes to an indecipherable ledger, means far more to us than "no," "non," "nein" or even "nada"; it seems to express an almost complete negation of life. Could it be that a great many of your citizens, whom you believe you are inspiring with continual reminders of your glorious past, simply don't care? Could it in fact be true that full employ-

ment and lack of competition means the death of initiative? Only in Russia does one reluctantly begin to think so.

You are proud, even smug, to have produced what you call a classless society. But this, of course, is rubbish. What possible equality is there between you, in your limousine with its curtained windows, putting out of the Kremlin on your way to your dacha and a good dinner, and the women labourers who lean on their pickaxes to watch you pass? The barriers of privilege are insuperable in Russia, since knowledge of the outside world is accessible only to the favoured few.

The average teacher of English in your schools sincerely believes that Western literature, and with Galsworthy and Hemingway, and if the professors in your universities know better, they keep it to themselves. Your young people are totally ignorant of the protest and self-criticism that goes on in Europe and America. You feed them harmless titbits like "Oliver Twist," "My Fair Lady" and "The Forsyte Saga," which they pounce on with pathetic greed. Their cultural or spiritual hunger, which you refuse to acknowledge, leads them to pitiful excesses, such as paying 100 roubles for a pair of "blue-jeans" or 150 roubles for a Paul McCartney record.

Unlike their parents, they seem to have nothing to believe in, nothing to fight for or against. We in the West have, though I believe to a lesser degree, the same problem; but then we are decadent and our society is "hell." Your young people cling to their transistor radios in the hope of hearing something, anything, however banal from the outside world. Isn't it time you had the confidence to open your frontiers?

In your own words at the 24th Party Congress: "We Communists say to the working people of the entire world that the welfare of the working man, the creation of conditions for the full and all-round flowering of the personality, is our main concern, our main goal." A fine sentiment; but you have yet to show that you have the courage of your convictions.

This letter is censored by nothing but the space I am allowed. Thank you for the Kirov ballet, for your ice cream, for a spectacular storm in the Georgian mountains. I am about to send off a number of garish postcards of Trafalgar Square, Piccadilly Circus and Carnaby Street to some of your compatriots who are misguided enough to think of these places as glamorous and inaccessible corners of heaven.—Yours, etc., Penelope Mortimer.

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Crime and professional punishment

TO THE EDITOR

Sir.—Thank you for your leading article on "crime and punishment." It is good to have the liberal point of view put easily and cogently before us. However, one aspect of this debate which never seems to be looked at, may I put this aspect of the problem first in terms of a question?

If criminals are to be punished more severely (be it hanged, or beaten, or flogged; or psychologically assaulted, humiliated, degraded or broken as human beings) who is supposed to do the punishing? Where will the wild men who advocate such punishment recruit those who will punish other men as their contribution to the health of society?

There are, of course, in every society sick and perverted men and women who would gladly spend their lives as professional punishers, degraders, humiliators, hunters, torturers and killers of their fellow men—people who are fulfilled by psychological and physical violence against others. They exist in every society. But when any society legitimises their perversion by employing them in numbers to degrade, and punish, and destroy, that society itself is sick unto death.

We know about the Gestapo, the SS and the concentration camps and the gas chambers. In our own time we see around us in this stricken world the same phenomena. God forbid that our society, sick though it

is, should decide to employ professional punishers. When we do, if we do, civilisation has gone ultimately from our society. These are not times in which we can afford to stand lightly by such matters.

The task of the Prison Service in our country is to ameliorate, as best it can, the appalling effects of imprisonment. Prison staff are not employed to punish or to degrade. The only punishment the courts deal out in this respect is loss of liberty. Prison governors are instructed to hold in custody, not to punish, prisoners. Loss of liberty is terrible enough for most men to bear without additional punishment.

Imprisonment—especially in the que appalling conditions of overcrowding which exist today and which will continue to exist for as long as can be reasonably anticipated—can degrade and dehumanise both prisoners and staff alike unless there is constant moral vigilance and an unremitting conviction that human beings, even in captivity, must be treated with respect as persons and accorded the highest degree of dignity possible in their circumstances.

Only such an attitude, and the behaviour appropriate to it within the penal system, can preserve the fabric of civilised society. Civilisation is a tenuous concept even in Britain today. If the present staff of prisons are forced to become, or are replaced by professional punishers and degraders, society will not be helped. It

will destroy itself. I, for one, would want no part in a society which employed men for such a task and which legitimised violence of such a kind.

I am more afraid—and all of us should be more afraid—of the violence of those respectable bourgeois who cry for death and blood and pain and degradation for criminals, than I am of criminals themselves—and I have known thousands of criminals. The violence of frightened bourgeois is the most terrifying of all, and the most destructive of all.

What we need to recognise more than anything else in our disintegrating world is that violence is not a problem only of the criminal. It is the problem of all of us.

A prison governor. (Name and address supplied.)

Sir.—It is a mistake to think there is a simple solution waiting to be found to the problem of dealing with criminals. The problem is highly complex, and needs to be tackled in many ways.

The belief is widely held that if we are sufficiently "tough" with them, we shall deter them, and others, from criminal activities; but the evidence does not support that view. For my part, I should not object to being really "tough" if that would reduce crime, or violence, but I do not think it would.

My own view is that the practice of shutting criminals up together for long periods

three to a cell designed for one, with little to do and no scope for initiative, is as likely as anything to account for the failure of the prison system. Eventually, these men are returned to society considerably less fitted to be law-abiding citizens than when they were first imprisoned.

A prison like Coltingley, where men do a normal day's work on useful tasks, in conditions which leave scope for initiative, offers some hope of turning criminals into useful members of society. If that end is attained, Coltingley is not a costly prison.

Thornbury Road, Isleworth, Middlesex.

Sir.—One might add to James Hemmings's letter that the "silent majority" which shouts for law and order is actually silent on the false ideal of society to which he rightly attributes the rise in crime. The moral education provided for the young is based on this acquiescence.

As for violence, the same majority (if it is one) condemning it when it is on a small scale as in armed robbery or student riot, but supporting or supporting it when it is on the scale of the Vietnam war. This, too, is an element in the moral education we offer.—Yours faithfully,

Edward Oliver, in general. The Social Morality Council, York House Place, London W 8.

Irish vote policy

Sir.—Roy Hattersley (Guardian, August 25) expresses bitter dislike of the Orange Order but, apparently, can see nothing objectionable in armed and uniformed IRA men holding military funerals and displaying the Republican flag. Mr Hattersley speaks of the Irish Catholics facing "poverty" and "bigotry" in the North but does not explain how this attracts them from the South instead of driving them back to it. Such an article from a former Minister can do nothing but harm in Ireland.

However, the article may serve a purpose if it keeps the Irish immigrant vote in Britain sound for Labour. Labour policy since the outbreak of the troubles in Ulster has been firm on one point and one point only: that the Ulster Protestants as Unionist voters are expendable, that the Irish immigrants as Labour voters, must be pandered to, degraded, and played a responsible policy on Ulster only when it can be shown that their present policy loses them more British votes than it gains Irish ones.—Yours, etc., (Professor) A. R. M. Sykes, Department of Sociology, University of Strathclyde.

The Wye Valley: outrages against the environment?

Sir.—Many visitors to the Lower Wye Valley this summer, travelling between Chepstow and Tintern, must have been greatly shocked by the scarring and defacing which have recently taken place in the vicinity of the Wyndcliffe on this beautiful scenic route.

At a time when the Government seeks to inculcate concern and care for the natural environment, we, officers of the Lower Wye Valley Preservation Society, believe that what has happened here is the tragic classic example of how not to protect the environment: and in raising the matter in your columns, we hope that we may prevent similar acts of official vandalism disgracing the environment elsewhere.

The story is a lengthy and depressing one, but in brief it is this. In February this year, the Authority decided that there was some instability and danger of rock-fall in the vicinity of the Wyndcliffe, and eventually closed the A466 (between St Arvans and Tintern) (it remained closed for nearly four months) while mounting a gigantic operation for the removal of thousands of tons of rock, ostensibly for the pur-

pose of rendering the road safe to traffic. The operation, as visitors will know, has involved massive displacement of the environment and wholesale destruction of trees, vegetation and wildlife, undoubtedly at enormous cost to the taxpayer. It is true that the view on the river side has thereby been opened up, but this could have been achieved at very little cost by judicious felling of trees.

From the outset, this society recognised that there was danger at this particular point on the A466, but we could not believe that such a mammoth operation, involving the destruction of a feature of unique natural beauty, was necessary in order to render the road safer to traffic. We therefore made appropriate representations both to the central and local authorities, and not being expert in these matters we felt obliged to call in an acknowledged expert.

A professor of geology in one of our universities freely gave the local authority and ourselves his considered opinion, reported on the situation, and we quote extracts from his report: "The activity going on seems to be positively hazardous

and very expensive. It will not cure the possibility of rock slides... it will probably worsen it, and will result in an unsightly scar." He then advised how the desired end of improved safety could be achieved much more simply and cheaply without spoiling natural beauty.

With that background, a largely attended angry public meeting of residents and others affected, at which the county engineer and surveyor and the professor were present and had an opportunity of presenting their respective cases demanded a full-scale local inquiry—a full-scale local inquiry at the same time imploring the Authority to have expert advice and to think again.

The public and national issue is this: the supervisory jurisdiction of the courts apart, what can be done to restrain local authorities, who are ill-advised by their officials and insensitive to responsible public opinion, from perpetrating unnecessary outrages against the environment?—Yours, etc., E. C. Lyaght (Chairman), F. A. C. Kerr (Secretary), R. M. Wood (Treasurer), The Wye Valley Preservation Society.

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VICTOR KEEGAN on latest manoeuvres on the CBI freeze front

Prices on ice

With a £700 million wage claim looming for three million engineering workers and a fresh round of bread price increases due this week, the Confederation of British Industry's freeze on prices, the aim of which is to bring down the level of wage settlements in the autumn, may not look an instant success.

But if it is to have any effect, it must be seen to be a genuine attempt to bring down the level of wage settlements in the autumn, may not look an instant success.

This week's increase (one penny on a large loaf), forecast by the National Association of Master Bakers, is a small but significant increase. It is a small but significant increase. It is a small but significant increase.

But there is still a lot of evidence that firms are taking the CBI freeze very seriously, and even that some firms are beginning to plan for the possibility of a freeze on prices.

It has suddenly become much more difficult for companies, people of the whole of the country, to increase the price of goods they are supplying to firms which have signed the CBI document.

Unilever has increased the price of a minor brand of margarine but reduced the price of its big selling brand, but it is in the fact of the CBI that the margin of profit is being squeezed.

What is worse, from the CBI's point of view, is that the two factors are outside its control. First, manufacturers of the food industry have no influence over large sections which make up the index.

Secondly, the CBI has no influence over large sections which make up the index. It is a small but significant increase. It is a small but significant increase.

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Secondly, the CBI has no influence over large sections which make up the index. It is a small but significant increase. It is a small but significant increase.

You wrote recently that the Liberal Party is too small to take risks, that the smaller the party the tighter it clings to the raft it is on. By implication, therefore, the Liberals are too small to be a reforming party. Why worry on with it? Why disband it? Is it simply that you think the two other parties are worse?

There are several arguments here. First, one is entitled to express one's political views, whether they are effective or not. One should not have to wind up one's party simply because it does not get on very well. Secondly, I think it is true that a lot of people will not take part in politics—or will find it extremely difficult to do so—in the present Labour and Conservative parties. Thirdly, and more important, I think the Liberal Party has certain opportunities—though perhaps not for the time being as a conventional, orthodox party. I think it has had at least three opportunities in recent years.

Participation, for example. The party has failed to cash in on this, and one of the reasons is that it became too much concerned with co-operation in industry. Another opportunity came when the party got into the universities and they did not know what to do about it. They were terrified of losing seats and frightened of the Young Liberals. Well, now they haven't got so many of them. Next time they were nationalistic, and to my mind the Liberals had a golden opportunity to try for a broadly based movement in Scotland. This they totally failed to do.

And take the Common Market. The party has failed to cash in on this, and one of the reasons is that it became too much concerned with co-operation in industry. Another opportunity came when the party got into the universities and they did not know what to do about it. They were terrified of losing seats and frightened of the Young Liberals. Well, now they haven't got so many of them. Next time they were nationalistic, and to my mind the Liberals had a golden opportunity to try for a broadly based movement in Scotland. This they totally failed to do.

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Liferaft for reformers

JO GRIMOND talks about the future of the Liberal Party in an exclusive interview with Dennis Johnson



GRIMOND: politics is dynamic, not static

At this moment, if we go into the Common Market, there is a chance of breaking out into a wider field by striking some alliances with political parties on the Continent. The Liberals have a very natural fear of losing their 10 per cent or so of the vote and are rather frightened about doing things with panache. They are doing things by stealth. They are not going out and seeking a coalition of the European Left, in cooperation with the Social Democrats.

You are in the difficulty now that the tide of enthusiasm for the party system is running out—there is remarkably less enthusiasm for orthodox parties than there was 20 years ago. If you are a third party that is simply following the tide you are not in a strong position. What puzzles me about the Liberals—especially if you take the view that the business of a party is to form a Government—is that the idea of a coalition with someone seems to scare them. The most optimistic Liberals do not expect to win 600 seats at the next election. If this is so, they must accept that there is a moment to seek a coalition.

You have also argued recently that the Labour Government had neither aims nor programme, which suggests, by implication, that it was not a reforming Government. What should be the aims and programme of a reforming party from the point of view of social philosophy, economic policy, relations with allies and other groupings—and how should we put it all?

This country is too much divided between the Government and the governed, between those who get the benefits of power and those who don't. A reforming party ought to be looking for ways in which life can be made more satisfactory in terms of people having a part to play. Another thing we still have to look at is equality, not so much in the old terms of the differences between the rich individual and the poor individual.

We must look, for example, at the wholly poor district. We must look at the difference between the West of Scotland and the West of England. We must look at the difference between the West of Scotland and the West of England. We must look at the difference between the West of Scotland and the West of England.

Another aim for a reforming party must lie in what is known as the Home Office area, where there is a high concentration of people who are not happy. This is hardly mentioned in the Wilson memoirs, yet it is by no means a finished area. Lastly, I think we have to look at the scale of industry, and the development of intermediate technology as an important field for reform. We must get away from the rows about private enterprise and concentrate more on raising the possibilities of people who are not happy. We must get away from the rows about private enterprise and concentrate more on raising the possibilities of people who are not happy.

But the Labour Party would argue that it had been closely concerned with making life more satisfactory in terms of providing job opportunities for people. It is a party that is not afraid to take risks. It is a party that is not afraid to take risks.

Well, it is fair to say that there is very little about all this in Wilson's book, although it would have been a pity if it had been. The Prime Minister sets the priorities for the Government, after all. But I'm not, by any means, a paid up opponent of the Labour Party. I simply say they've got it wrong. There is this sadistic attitude, that if you clear up the cesspool, by seven people—including Lord Harewood and Lord Harewood, both Royal Court writers. London and the Royal Court, though, passed the play by and it had to wait to be spotted by the Traverse at Edinburgh. It was a pity that it was not spotted by the Traverse at Edinburgh. It was a pity that it was not spotted by the Traverse at Edinburgh.

Big feeder U THANT has appointed one of the United Nations most dynamic personalities, Paul Marc Heary, as his special representative in charge of humanitarian operations in East Pakistan. Heary, a French diplomat on secondment to the UN, is one of the key architects of the UN development programme.

Humanitarian operations is an all-embracing term. Henry's main job will be to try to find enough food for East Pakistan. He will be working closely with the High Commission for Refugees, but will be directly responsible to U Thant. It would be surprising if he did not become involved in the efforts to find a political settlement.

THE TRUTH The thesis would do well for a film scenario, but it is not on the best of terms with the truth as I found it during the five weeks of the "OZ" obscenity case, though admittedly I attended only a proportion of the hearing. Admittedly the reports of the case were often over-simplified and failed to convey the nature and extent of the conflict in the court. Many newspapers (not the Guardian I hope) made the mistake of misjudging the significance of the trial because they thought "OZ" a dirty little hippie rag not worth noticing. They arrived with their righteous indignation only when they saw a freedom was threatened, a freedom of greater significance than "OZ" itself. But by then it was too late, and too late to describe the trial in terms of the confrontation it was between two cultures. To this extent Palmer has some justice in his complaints.

But he has not had the time, or perhaps the inclination, to back his allegations with any factual evidence. He should know that the laws governing the reporting of court cases are stringent during a case and negligible after a verdict has been reached. Therefore there was no opportunity for the press to make any judgment until all was over.

It is this which casts the central doubt over his book which is otherwise a passionate and partisan report of the trial showing many signs of the speed with which it had to be written and interspersed with some superficial comments and coloured to the extent that Palmer has an eye and an ear for every yawn, nod, wink or ogle picked in the courtroom. There are also a host of policemen or ushers or other such court celebrities who engage him in minor confidences.

As someone profoundly disturbed by the process of the trial and the Judge's summing up, Palmer has discovered a curious hero. It is not Richard Neville who in the closing stages of the trial discovered an amazing eloquence, urgency, and sense of what separated "OZ" from the jury. It is not the literary John Mortimer who tried to avert the runaway victory of any jury's natural sexual sensibility by his declaration "What curious irrational fears are haunting us if suddenly we fear that the mere description of an experience is to become such a threat to our society that the

arises when a party comes to office and fails to put them into effect.

Well, I don't believe that these are the aims of the Conservative Party. If you take the things that Sir Keith Joseph says and does—they are the aims of a paternalist government. People like Joseph appear simply to wish the poor to be in social benefit where necessary. If you are poor you get the money, if you are rich you don't. What we have to do is to take a whole area and benefit the rich and the poor and attract the rich into it. I don't agree that these things are common ground.

How do you do it? Well, this is difficult but all politics is difficult. We should stop this obsession of the British with matters over which the British Government has no control—such as foreign affairs. If you read Wilson's memoirs, he was attempting to stop the war in Vietnam and settle accounts on global matters, but these are matters which are exceedingly difficult. To change what we do in our own country seems much more possible, and it is as difficult as bringing the war in Vietnam to an end. It is something within our power. Wilson was co-operating on the wrong area.

To take up this idea of doing more in our own area than elsewhere—there is an efficient system of rate support grants which keeps authorities on an even keel and does not allow one to be richer than another. These grants have interference from Whitehall. If you have an uneven distribution of central money, what about accountability for it?

This raises three different points. One is about equality as between say, Northumberland and Surrey, another is about accountability and another about Whitehall interference. As far as equality is concerned, you have simply got to make a higher effort in some places to achieve it. Accountability at present is extremely bad: the system leads to considerable extravagance. Interference is an unexplored area. To go to Clydebank, for instance, and say it is a failure and must be torn down would raise enormous opposition and would be seen as Whitehall interference.

But I'm afraid you do need an extraordinary effort at leadership at the moment, and it is very important to harness this to local people. It has got to be done. Something may be achieved by setting up a form of national service: you have a National Health Service—then why not for other things on the same basis? The big national corporations are not Whitehall, yet they spend vast sums on their own. This would make them more acceptable. It is Whitehall that is unacceptable.

One of the reasons why Whitehall interferes is that the Erchequer wants to keep control of capital investment. But you argue that a national corporation is free to decide on investment—as the gas industry is free to put millions into Dungeness?

Exactly. It seems that you are prepared to go on working through the existing forms of democratic parties, that you are not rejecting representative democracy but want to get a different approach to the top and in the middle? You want to persuade the Labour Party to debate its priorities and examine ways of using national development corporations?

You are certainly right in saying that I don't believe the British Parliamentary system is going to be abolished in the next 25 years. Nor should it be. But I think the situation is changing more rapidly than the system, more than of date. I am not saying that I accept the system as it is, because it is quite apparent that it must be eroded.

The main argument now is not between the parties. On nearly all important issues the parties are split. Modern governments cannot rely on they once did, on a solid block of opinion which holds one view across the spectrum of life. The relationship between parties, and between Government and Parliament, is obviously changing as the whole nineteenth-century system is changing and needs bringing up to date. I hope it will change rapidly enough, but there is a real danger that it will be left a long way behind.

Do you foresee a change in the party system? What has now or two big coalitions, which is what the Americans and the Germans basically have. If we are going to continue with two big parties, will they be coalition and opposition?

I don't think the coalitions need to be on present lines, but if the parties are sensible they will broaden their coalitions. They will announce that they are prepared to cooperate with the opposition. Present thinking—as, for instance, on the Common Market—is that if a Government is defeated it must resign. This idea ought to be changed. A Party will have to accept that politics is dynamic and not static.

They must learn that you can have a lot of temporary institutions for special purposes—all kinds of specialist committees which can use money, except in a crisis, but you can attract them into meetings organised, for example, by Sheller. This is where the push in politics now comes from.

You have stressed participation but how are you going to introduce it? In situations like UCS the subject comes up only at the thirteenth hour, when it is too late because the decisions that have to be taken are too difficult.

Certainly participation is no substitute for good decisions. One must be clear about what is meant. First, there is a general lack of information—you cannot participate without information. Far more should be done to inform people of what is going on. Secondly, as we become more capable of deciding our own future, it is very important to be aware of the choices. At UCS I doubt if people were aware of the realities of the future. There is a difficulty in that people won't attempt a choice until disaster comes, but more efforts must be made to put the choices before them. There is a similar problem in Parliament, at the universities and in the press.

One of the major problems for the human race is that it is going to be in a position to determine its own future to an unparalleled extent. We shall control our own breed to specifications, more or less. Much more expert advice will have to be co-opted into Parliament to cut across the barriers of the opposition—which in a sense represents the governed—must have access to information and perhaps a special secretariat. Can you imagine a Parliamentary debate, formed on the basis of the young of Labour, the Liberals, and the Government, deciding what sort of human being we shall breed?

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And it was that image of sons and daughters beyond command which surely persuaded the jury into their indictment. Palmer's book, for all its tiny examples of hysteria shows the way this conclusion was reached and how the trial operated. Other books will attempt an analysis of the evidence and the methods of Crown and defence. In the interim the trials of OZ are not for those who think the charges and the verdict wrong, but for those whose prejudices would have sent the editors of "OZ" to jail.

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MISCELLANY

Festive moods

THE COUNTESS of Cranbrook, who heads the Alderbury Festival committee, is on the point of resigning, following the resignation last month of the Festival's general manager, Stephen Reiss. Reiss, whose job is now being filled by a "not less than £20,000 a year", left after what were called "differences of approach"—which he felt could not be resolved in any other way. The difference was as much a clash of personalities as anything. There have been some differences in the Alderbury inner circle have become involved—not out of any desire for a national squabble, but everyone wants to avoid, but it is the apparent inability of those involved to do things up.

Alderbury, otherwise, is doing good business (it is just the only festival that is). So much so that the organisers are almost embarrassed by its popularity. Plans are being considered to cut down the June festival and spread the jam more evenly throughout the year, with a week. The festival will continue in some form. And a word is that next year it will present another new British opera.

Unkind cut

THE RUSSIANS, still licking their wounds after last month's abortive pro-Communist coup in the Sudan, have found a way of striking back. They have started to sell

Sudanese cotton in Western Europe at prices at least 10 per cent below those charged by the Sudanese themselves. The word for that, in sophisticated capitalist systems, is dumping. This new flow of trade is now beginning to have a marked effect on the refunding of the Liverpool cotton exchange.

And there is quite a bit of cotton to be unloaded, too. Under a trade agreement of 1968, the Russians have agreed to buy £15 million worth of Sudanese cotton every year.

Grin and bear

A BOY called Daniel wrote to his Soledad brother, George Jackson, in prison. Daniel is white, 4 feet 8 inches tall, weighs 70 pounds, and he and his mother are sore about him getting beaten up by blacks who want his bicycle.

Jackson's reply, written a few weeks before his death in San Quentin, asked Daniel not to take it personally. "I would try to explain myself to them if I were you. But you must learn to defend yourself from unreasonable attacks. At the end of the fight if you are sick or lose, if you are sincere there may be a better atmosphere for talk and explanation. People must respect each other and I'm afraid I'll have to be truthful and warn you that often you'll find the flying side-thrust more of a peace maker than words."

It did not quite satisfy Daniel, who wrote back saying he could not be expected to fight against five guys bigger than him. He did not think it would improve communications, only get me beaten up."

Jackson's next letter from prison again tries to explain that, sadly, these things happen. "It is not nice to mug people. It is not nice to get mugged. All that I attempted to convey is that after an attempt to communicate with you brain and heart without success, then you must use force. . . . Blacks figure that since they have been mugged and seen their parents mugged by big white men it's all right to mug you, turn-about as fair play you understand. When it happens to you try to avoid violence by offering one a ride, or start a conversation about China's new missiles, something elevating. But again, if you met a bear somewhere would you let him eat you?"

Silly point

THE NEWS DEPARTMENT of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office is thought to have met the editorial staff of "Private Eye" at an unofficial function yesterday. The game played is believed to have been cricket.

Usually well-informed sources suggest South Park, Fulham, as the venue, and indicate that a match was begun on neutral territory known as the Duke of Cumberland. The FCO was expected to put up its usual astonishingly good performance, writes a diplomatic correspondent.

Court case

ONE of those proud, fringe tales they like to tell in Edinburgh at Festival-time. Possibly the blindest highlight of the fringe has been "Lay By," a social view of a roadside rape. It was written, in commit-

tee, by seven people—including Lord Harewood and Lord Harewood, both Royal Court writers. London and the Royal Court, though, passed the play by and it had to wait to be spotted by the Traverse at Edinburgh. It was a pity that it was not spotted by the Traverse at Edinburgh. It was a pity that it was not spotted by the Traverse at Edinburgh.

Big feeder U THANT has appointed one of the United Nations most dynamic personalities, Paul Marc Heary, as his special representative in charge of humanitarian operations in East Pakistan. Heary, a French diplomat on secondment to the UN, is one of the key architects of the UN development programme.

Humanitarian operations is an all-embracing term. Henry's main job will be to try to find enough food for East Pakistan. He will be working closely with the High Commission for Refugees, but will be directly responsible to U Thant. It would be surprising if he did not become involved in the efforts to find a political settlement.

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SITUATIONS

THE GUARDIAN LONDON OFFICE

Continuing expansion of the Advertisement Department has created the need for a Telephone Sales Girl to sell to the Hotel and Holiday accommodation market. The job will eventually expand into other areas of the travel world and after a time you may have the opportunity to meet clients. That will depend on your capacity to sell this kind of advertising on the telephone.

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THE GUARDIAN,
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appointment to be expected to be made by Mr. John Cumsty, who will be in the office for Trade and in an attempt to make proposals to you. The only way to get the job is to write to Mr. John Cumsty, who will be in the office for Trade and in an attempt to make proposals to you.

Rubber and Plastics Processing Industry Training Board

Technical Editor

The Board produces a number of publications which include Training Manuals and Recommendations, etc., most of which contain a great deal of tabulated material and diagrams.

This work has increased to such an extent that it is now necessary to employ someone on a full-time basis to act as a link between authors and printer.

The selected candidate will be capable of such liaison activities and will have the ability to edit manuscript and advise on layout and printing.

Applicants with experience in these activities, preferably related to technical journals, are invited to write, giving full details of age, qualifications and experience, to:

Mr. S. Walker, Manager,
Administrative Services,
Rubber and Plastics Processing Industry Training Board,
Brent House, 950 Great West Road,
Brentford, Middlesex.

The appointment is in the salary scale of £2,100 to £3,300 a year and will be based at the Board's Head Office at Brentford.

Administrative Manager

OTAL MENSWEAR require an Administrative Manager for their Department in Central Manchester. The job will involve control of the production planning, control and order handling procedures, including factory scheduling systems and progression. Answerable to the Deputy Director, he will have the responsibility for the efficient running of the Department.

Candidates with experience in this field, ideally allied to the textile products, will find this a challenging post, suitably varied. The conditions include a contributory pension scheme, etc.

Please write briefly giving relevant details of experience, to:

Personnel Appointments Manager,
GLISH CALICO LIMITED,
Oxford Street, Manchester, M60 1HJ.

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company operating two textile mills in Tanzania requires the services of a

take charge of the Accounts Department of one of the plants must have adequate degrees or certificates from recognised institutes and have a minimum of five years' experience in a senior position.

Salary should be at least 30 years of age.

Salary and fringe benefits will be fully commensurate with importance of the position.

Fully furnished house will be provided and a continuous 'year contract' will be offered including air passage with monthly overseas leave.

Applications in writing (including photographs) giving full particulars should be addressed to:

Ms. EXTFA N.V. 77 Tuhantasingel, Enschede, Holland

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Training sponsored foundation for young professional people people involved in Community Development work.

Two year contracts include placements, surveys, work in teams, training, and low cost community work with local authorities.

Information and application forms to: Mrs. J. P. P. Abbey House, 100-102, Strand, London, W.C.2.

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PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

GENERAL

Applications are invited from young social science graduates for a Scientific Officer post with the

SSRC Social Science Research Council

The duties comprise dealing with research grant applications and other matters falling within the scope of the Council's Committee on Sociology and Social Administration. Applicants should normally be under 29, have a good honours degree in Sociology or a related discipline and should be interested in research and research administration. A post-graduate qualification or relevant experience would be an advantage but is not essential.

Salary scale is £1,450-£2,265. Starting salary normally at the minimum but increments may be allowed for appropriate post-graduate experience. The Council is a recognised institution for the purpose of FSU. 41 hours; 5-day week; 22 days holiday; modern 11th floor office; staff restaurant. The post is available immediately.

Please apply by 3rd September, 1971, giving full curriculum vitae and daytime telephone number, to:

Miss Owen, SSRC,
State House, High Holborn, London WC1.
Telephone: 01-405 4491.

CITY OF MANCHESTER Social Services Department

Applications are invited for the following vacancies in the new Department:

APPOINTMENT OF RESIDENT DEPUTY MATRON
The City of Manchester Social Services Department is seeking a Deputy Matron to take over the duties of the Matron in the absence of the Matron. The post is for one year initially, renewable for a further year. The successful candidate should have a minimum of 10 years' experience in a similar post, preferably in a residential home for the elderly. The salary scale is £1,170-£1,410 per annum, plus £115 per annum residence charge. Applications should be sent to the Director of Social Services, City of Manchester, 1st Floor, City Hall, Manchester, M2 2NU, by 1st September 1971.

RESIDENT NURSES
The City of Manchester Social Services Department is seeking two Resident Nurses to take over the duties of the Resident Nurses in the absence of the Resident Nurses. The post is for one year initially, renewable for a further year. The successful candidate should have a minimum of 10 years' experience in a similar post, preferably in a residential home for the elderly. The salary scale is £1,170-£1,410 per annum, plus £115 per annum residence charge. Applications should be sent to the Director of Social Services, City of Manchester, 1st Floor, City Hall, Manchester, M2 2NU, by 1st September 1971.

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THE UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS

HOULSWORTH SCHOOL OF APPLIED SCIENCE

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in Fuel and Combustion Science, which will become vacant on the retirement of Professor A. L. Roberts on 30th September, 1971. The salary will be not less than £4,200 a year.

Applications (sixteen copies) stating age, qualifications and experience and naming three referees should reach the Registrar, The University of Leeds, Leeds, LS2 9JT (from whom further particulars may be obtained) not later than 1st November, 1971. Applications from overseas may apply in the first instance by cable, naming three referees, preferably in the United Kingdom.

The University of Aston in Birmingham

Department of Pharmacy
Reader in
Medicinal Chemistry

Applications are invited from qualified persons for the post of Reader in Medicinal Chemistry. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching and supervision of research work in the Department of Pharmacy. The salary scale is £4,200-£5,400 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, The University of Aston, 4th Floor, Birmingham Business School, Birmingham, B4 7ET, by 1st September 1971.

Cranfield The Structural and Aerospace Group

Applications are invited for the post of Research Officer in Structural Dynamics. The successful candidate will be responsible for the research and development work in the field of structural dynamics. The salary scale is £3,000-£4,000 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, Cranfield University, Cranfield, Bedfordshire, by 1st September 1971.

University of Kent at Canterbury Faculty of Social Sciences

Applications are invited for a post of Lecturer in Economics, with effect from September 1, 1972, or as soon as possible thereafter.

Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from the Registrar, University of Kent, Canterbury, Kent, by 1st September 1971. (Quote Ref: 11/1).

University of Manchester DEPARTMENT OF MEDICAL BIOCHEMISTRY

Applications are invited from graduates and post-graduate students for a post of Research Assistant in the Department of Medical Biochemistry. The successful candidate will be responsible for the research and development work in the field of medical biochemistry. The salary scale is £1,450-£2,265 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, University of Manchester, 1st Floor, City Hall, Manchester, M2 2NU, by 1st September 1971.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

UNIVERSITIES

University of Wales

University of Wales
College of Swansea

RESEARCH DEMONSTRATOR IN BOTANY

Applications are invited for the post of Research Demonstrator in Botany. The successful candidate will be responsible for the research and development work in the field of botany. The salary scale is £1,450-£2,265 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, University of Wales, 1st Floor, City Hall, Swansea, by 1st September 1971.

Queen Elizabeth College (University of London)

Queen Elizabeth College
(University of London)
Camden Hill Road, W8 7AH.
S.R.C. STUDENTSHIP

BIOCHEMIST/MICROBIOLOGIST

Applications are invited for the post of Biochemist/Microbiologist. The successful candidate will be responsible for the research and development work in the field of biochemistry/microbiology. The salary scale is £1,450-£2,265 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, Queen Elizabeth College, 1st Floor, Camden Hill Road, W8 7AH, by 1st September 1971.

University of Surrey

University of Surrey
Institute of Educational Technology
RESEARCH STUDENTSHIP

Applications are invited for the post of Research Studentship. The successful candidate will be responsible for the research and development work in the field of educational technology. The salary scale is £1,450-£2,265 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, University of Surrey, 1st Floor, Guildford, Surrey, GU10 2XH, by 1st September 1971.

University of Manchester

University of Manchester
RESEARCH ASSISTANT IN ZOOLOGY

Applications are invited for the post of Research Assistant in Zoology. The successful candidate will be responsible for the research and development work in the field of zoology. The salary scale is £1,450-£2,265 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, University of Manchester, 1st Floor, City Hall, Manchester, M2 2NU, by 1st September 1971.

University of Newcastle upon Tyne

University of Newcastle upon Tyne
School of Physics
OPPORTUNITIES FOR RESEARCH STUDENTS

Applications are invited for the post of Research Studentship. The successful candidate will be responsible for the research and development work in the field of physics. The salary scale is £1,450-£2,265 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, University of Newcastle upon Tyne, 1st Floor, Newcastle upon Tyne, by 1st September 1971.

University of Nottingham

University of Nottingham
Department of Biochemistry

Applications are invited for the post of Research Assistant in Biochemistry. The successful candidate will be responsible for the research and development work in the field of biochemistry. The salary scale is £1,450-£2,265 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, University of Nottingham, 1st Floor, Nottingham, by 1st September 1971.

The University of Warwick

The University of Warwick
POSTDOCTORAL FELLOWSHIP IN BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES

Applications are invited for the post of Postdoctoral Fellowship in Biological Sciences. The successful candidate will be responsible for the research and development work in the field of biological sciences. The salary scale is £1,450-£2,265 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, University of Warwick, 1st Floor, Warwick, by 1st September 1971.

SITUATIONS

GENERAL

A MAJOR TEXTILE COMPANY

Involved in the production of Single Jersey Fabrics and situated in the North-west requires a

COMPETENT DESIGNER

who has the necessary abilities to interpret market trends and demands into fabric form.

The salary offered will be commensurate with the importance which is attached to this post. Successful applicant will be eligible for entry into a non-contributory pension scheme.

A resume of past and current status, together with any additional information, should be sent forward to:

WE 31 The Guardian, 164 Deansgate, Manchester M60 2ER

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Applications invited for the post of

SECRETARY to a Professor

Candidates should be able to work on their own initiative. The successful candidate will be responsible for the secretarial duties of the Professor. The salary scale is £1,450-£2,265 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, University of Warwick, 1st Floor, Warwick, by 1st September 1971.

REPRESENTATIVES & AGENTS

THREE AMBITIOUS AND CONSCIENTIOUS REPRESENTATIVES

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Involved in the manufacture of Single Jersey Fabrics to cover the following areas:-

1. NORTH-WEST PENNINES
2. NORTH-EAST OF THE PENNINES
3. MIDLANDS

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An out-of-pocket expenses will be reimbursed, together with an allowance for travel. The successful applicants will be eligible for entry into a non-contributory pension scheme.

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Information, should be sent forward to:

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SOCIAL WORKERS THE ROYAL

DEAFNESS SOCIETY

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2. NORTH-EAST OF THE PENNINES
3. MIDLANDS

The successful applicants will have the opportunity of growing with a strong and vigorous company and will be paid salaries which are commensurate with the importance which is placed on the position.

An out-of-pocket expenses will be reimbursed, together with an allowance for travel. The successful applicants will be eligible for entry into a non-contributory pension scheme.

Information, should be sent forward to:

WE 34 The Guardian, 164 Deansgate, Manchester M60 2ER

EXPERIENCED TECHNICAL

MAN in the P.V.A. textile industry

required for the production of Single Jersey Fabrics and situated in the North-west requires a

COMPETENT DESIGNER

who has the necessary abilities to interpret market trends and demands into fabric form.

The salary offered will be commensurate with the importance which is attached to this post. Successful applicant will be eligible for entry into a non-contributory pension scheme.

A resume of past and current status, together with any additional information, should be sent forward to:

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LEGAL NOTICES

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G.A.E. PREPARATION. Experts in the preparation of examination questions for the G.A.E. examination. The salary scale is £1,450-£2,265 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, G.A.E. Preparation, 1st Floor, Hatfield, Herts. AL9 7QJ, by 1st September 1971.

Marine Radio and Radar College, Brooklands, Surrey. Telephone 01-837 7011.

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Free ADVICE from the oldest Scholastic Advice Service in the country. The salary scale is £1,450-£2,265 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, Scholastic Advice Service, 1st Floor, Hatfield, Herts. AL9 7QJ, by 1st September 1971.

THE GABRIEL-THRING EDUCATIONAL TRUST, 6-8 Sakville St, London W1X 2ER. Telephone 01-754 0161.

BUSINESS CONTRACTS and TENDERS

County Council of the County of Lanark

SUPPLY OF FURNITURE TO BELL COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY.

The County Council propose to invite Tenders for Supply of the under-mentioned items to Bell College of Technology, Hamilton.

(1) Classroom Furniture, (2) Office Furniture, (3) Administrative Furniture, (4) Miscellaneous Furniture (Filing Cabinets, small items, etc.).

Contractors interested in supplying should make written application to the undersigned, stating the items for which they are interested and the name of their firm. Firms should also state the name of the person who will be responsible for the supply of the items. The County Council reserve the right to make a selection from the applicants and do not bind themselves to accept any offer.

IAN V. PATTERSON, County Clerk, County Buildings, Hamilton.

ALSAGER URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

SALES OF LAND AND SHOPPING OR COMMERCIAL USE. OFFERS INVITED TO THE SALE OF LAND AND SHOPPING OR COMMERCIAL USE. The salary scale is £1,450-£2,265 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, Alsager Urban District Council, 1st Floor, Alsager, by 1st September 1971.

County Borough of Bury

SUPPLIES ARE INVITED FOR THE SUPPLY OF FURNITURE TO BELL COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY.

The County Council propose to invite Tenders for Supply of the under-mentioned items to Bell College of Technology, Hamilton.

(1) Classroom Furniture, (2) Office Furniture, (3) Administrative Furniture, (4) Miscellaneous Furniture (Filing Cabinets, small items, etc.).

Contractors interested in supplying should make written application to the undersigned, stating the items for which they are interested and the name of their firm. Firms should also state the name of the person who will be responsible for the supply of the items. The County Council reserve the right to make a selection from the applicants and do not bind themselves to accept any offer.

IAN V. PATTERSON, County Clerk, County Buildings, Hamilton.

PRIVATE PROPERTY

HOUSES

HORTON IN-RIBBLESDALE, Yorkshire. The salary scale is £1,450-£2,265 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, Horton in Ribblesdale, 1st Floor, Horton in Ribblesdale, by 1st September 1971.

SCOTLAND

HOLIDAY on a Scottish island. The salary scale is £1,450-£2,265 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, Scotland, 1st Floor, Scotland, by 1st September 1971.

OVERSEAS

MALTA. The salary scale is £1,450-£2,265 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, Malta, 1st Floor, Malta, by 1st September 1971.

QUICK CROSSWORD NO. 494

ACROSS: 1. The moving spirit in ice hockey? (4). 2. Netherlands seaport (8). 3. Musical work (4). 4. Officers (5). 5. Seedy (3, 2, 5). 6. Some mannerly girl (3). 7. Sum (5). 8. Sea-monster (3). 9. Remember (4, 2, 4). 10. "All the" of Arabia (8).

DOWN: 1. Reckoning (8). 2. Sign of the zodiac (2). 3. Brag (5, 1, 4). 4. Mouflon goat (4). 5. Down (1, 5). 6. Freud (3, 5). 7. Jingle (6). 8. Propound (4). 9. Creep (3). 10. Lough (3). 11. Four forth (4). 12. Improph (3, 4). 13. Route (anag.) (3). 14. In a dying state (8). 15. Searching example (4, 4). 16. Rafter (4). 17. Shellfish (4). 18. Supplement (3).

Solution No. 493

Across: 5 Steps; 6 Sardinia; 9 Annoy; 10 Equipage; 11 Major; 12 Fee; 13 Menial; 14 Silent; 15 Yak; 16 Bruin; 17 Abattoir; 18 Spray; 19 Pologues; 20 Slays.

Down: 1 Oiler; 2 Freud; 3 Limps; 4 Jingle; 6 Tentacle; 7 Propound; 8 Creep; 9 Lough; 10 Albert; 11 Stalk; 12 Lough; 13 Creel.

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Upward pressure on French franc

From Correspondents in Paris, Zurich, New York, and Frankfurt

The floating of the yen put upward pressure on the French franc yesterday, but other currencies were either little changed or weaker in relation to the dollar. The dollar weakened in Paris to a new low of 5.33-5.35 French francs at the floating rate for financial transactions, while the Banque de France bought an estimated 280 millions in keeping the commercial rate from falling below the 5.125 franc floor. Late on Friday financial dollars were quoted at 5.39-5.41 francs and commercial dollars 5.125 francs. Some foreign exchange dealers said Japan's failure to keep the dollar within its trading limits implies that France may not be able to continue supporting the dollar for very long without building up its dollar reserves to intolerable levels. As for the yen itself, trading in Europe was very limited. One of the Zurich banks quoted the dollar at 336-341 yen, little changed from the Tokyo closing rate of 341. The bank said transactions were limited to a few million dollars. The pound, with trading muted while London was closed for the bank holiday, fell against the dollar but tended to firm against most European currencies — a mixed result from the British Government's point of view, but of only limited significance. The reopening of London will enable those who wish to do so to switch out of sterling while the new regulations should discourage purchases, and the value of the pound should stabilise or rise. In Paris banking sources said the amount was "moderate," but that the situation may very well get "out of hand" if the pace is stepped up in the next few days. One informed source said that as a result of the floating of the yen, the current week could be a "decisive" for the French franc. After having cashed their premiums in Germany, the Netherlands, Switzerland and now in Tokyo, speculators are betting on a quick profit from revaluation or flotation of the French franc, the source said. Part of Monday's capital inflow through the official market, however, was made up of purely commercial transactions, even though speculative considerations are behind the moves, bankers said. Foreign traders with debts in francs are advancing the date of settlement for fear of having to pay more in the event of a revaluation of the franc. Meanwhile, on the free market, the dollar remained at its earlier low level of 5.34-5.35 francs, or a discount of about 3.8 per cent from the official parity of 5.55419 francs. Official sources consider a spread of about 4.5 per cent between the official and free market rates as "tolerable." Beyond that, the two-tier system might break down. The dollar gained strength in relation to key foreign currencies in dealings at New York. One New York bank quoted the pound at \$2.47 to \$2.4716 against \$2.4725 to \$2.4750 at Friday's close. The German Deutsche Mark was 29.43 cents to 29.43125 cents, against 29.41 cents to 29.47 cents. There was no quote available on the Japanese yen. The dollar closed at 3.4015 Deutsche marks on the Frankfurt foreign exchange market. This is equivalent to a revaluation of 7.5 per cent since the dollar was last traded with the dollar slightly in demand. In Zurich, the dollar was little changed in relation to guilders, Belgian francs, lira and sterling, but gained in relation to Deutsche marks and Swiss francs. One dealer noted that high Eurodollar rates kept the dollar in demand. Strong demand from Paris raised the open market price of gold in Zurich to \$41.00-41.40 — AP-Dow Jones.

Quiet drift for the floating yen

A mixture of dates and date-lines ensured that the yen floated in a calm lagoon, with the water-level firmly controlled by the Japanese authorities. In the first full day of trading yesterday, Tokyo's trading was very different from the heavy buying anticipated unless the value of the yen against the dollar is allowed to rise sharply. One Tokyo banker said that this pressure might push the JAPANESE machinery exporters and shipowners yesterday asked the Government to "take all necessary measures" to provide compensation for losses from the floating yen. The machinery exporters' group, led by Ichiro Terao, vice-president of Mitsubishi Corp., said it has submitted a five-point request to the Government calling for "prompt measures to cover the losses." The Shipowners' Association said it presented the request to the transport Ministry following an emergency board of directors meeting in Tokyo. Japan's major shipbuilders receive payments in dollars, and contracts for ships and heavy capital goods are priced in dollars.

revaluation as high as 10 per cent, though most would settle for a more modest figure. Yesterday, however, Tokyo was again the only active market in yen, since the market closes before others open, and no foreign buying for the post-float period could yet be reflected in Japanese dealings. Just as important, the Japanese banks were compelled according to Bank of Japan instruction. Today they will be trading for new time, and yesterday's technical buying of dollars is expected to be reversed. A continuation of the dollar inflow, although on a smaller scale, is expected if the Bank of Japan supports the dollar at its yesterday's discount of about 5 per cent from parity. Most businessmen believe the anticipated eventual revaluation of the yen will have to be larger than 5 per cent, they said. Thus there still remains the incentive to obtain prepayment for exports and to delay payment for imports. The commercial banks were net buyers of dollars yesterday at a rate of about 341.60 yen. Amounts were relatively small and the reasons were technical. It is thus too early to tell what the Bank of Japan's market intervention will be, but indications so far point to a desire to keep the dollar rate

Bear Brand in trade link talks

The battle between the board of the Bear Brand hosiery group and executive, Mrs Ann Ford, entered a new stage yesterday. The board announced that it was at an "advanced stage" in negotiations for a trading link with a "major overseas hosiery manufacturer." It has been forced to rush out the statement in advance of the actual signing of the agreement so it can muster the necessary shareholders' support at the group's annual meeting in Liverpool on Friday. Mrs Ford, who was Bear Brand marketing director until she resigned after a disagreement with her husband — then chairman — two years ago, has said she will try to get back on the board in place of Mr. Lulich, who is retiring.

around its current level in Tokyo. An official at Mitsui Bank said the Bank of Japan may allow the dollar discount from parity to gradually widen to 6 or 7 per cent in coming weeks. A Fuji Bank official saw a 5 or 6 per cent discount in the period leading up to the Group of 10 and International Monetary Fund meetings, while a foreign exchange dealer at the Bank of Tokyo forecast a steady discount of about 5 per cent. The officials said the government probably wants to keep the relative increase in the value of the yen low prior to parity-change negotiations with other countries in order to have an advantageous starting point for any bargaining that might take place. A minority view was expressed by an official in the international department of Mitsubishi Bank, who said the Bank of Japan might let the dollar sink as much as 10 per cent. Since Tokyo is far from a free market for currency because of exchange controls, any losses or further payments should become clearer, soon, sources said. They said one thing that could be said with confidence is that the Bank of Japan is not likely to permit wide rate fluctuations in any given day.

Cardigan Shipping has made no provision in its accounts for any losses or further payments on contracts with Upper Clyde Shipbuilders, the Glasgow firm now in the hands of a liquidator. As a result Cardigan's auditors Thornton Baker and Co. have qualified the company's accounts. In their report, the auditors say that they have been unable to form an opinion as to the amount of any provision which may be necessary. Cardigan Shipping placed orders for four 25,000-ton deadweight bulk carriers with UCS at a cost of over £10 millions. Subsequently, together with other firms with ships on order from UCS, Cardigan agreed to pay an additional £300,000 in an effort to stave off the UCS cash crisis. Cardigan has included in the accounts under fixed assets £2.79 millions paid to UCS on July 31, 1971. However, total payments made to UCS added up to £2.1 millions, of which £4.4 millions represented payments for two of the ships which have already been launched. In his annual report the chairman, Mr J. B. Goddard, said that the company is much better placed than it was last winter owing to the launching of the first pair of ships. But he added: "What happens to our other two orders, and to the substantial sums of money put down on them, will depend on discussions with the liquidator and the outcome of the Government's proposals for future shipbuilding on the Upper Clyde." He concludes: "Meanwhile we must regard the recovery of any part of the money put down on the second two ships as being most problematical."

Anderson Mavor expects better
Mr James Anderson, chairman of Anderson Mavor, reports in his annual statement that the firm's Mavor and Coulson subsidiary lost £860,000 in the year to March, 1971.

Improved results are expected in the current year, he said. Prospects for the coal mining industry in the UK (which takes up the greater part of the firm's production) are greatly improved, he adds.

Vectis Stone profits double
Reporting half yearly profits before tax of £61,000, almost double the £28,000 in the six months to March 1970, Vectis Stone forecasts that group profit for the year will show a satisfactory measure of recovery towards the record profit achieved in 1968. The interim dividend is held at 12½ per cent.

Trust's accounts qualified
Auditors Post Marwick Mitchell have qualified the accounts of Property Security Investment Trust. The auditors say that no provision has been made for, nor has any indication been given of, the amount of the liability to corporation tax which would arise if the firm realised its investment in Louisville Investments; if quoted investments were realised at their balance sheet value; or if properties not wholly acquired after April 3, 1965 (but valued since that date in excess of cost) were realised at those valuations.

Competitive cars
W. H. Davis, a British Leyland Motor Corporation executive, says two new Japanese cars he has examined are "tremendously competitive" to similar British models. Writing in the latest edition of the division's newspaper, Mr Davis says: "The retail prices throughout the world and the dramatic increases in production quantities which have recently been published leave no room for complacency." Mr Davis's call for improved production came as a slowdown by 90 drivers at Triumph's Coventry plant threatened to make idle 2,000 workers and a strike by 24 engine shifters at Birmingham has halted production of British Leyland's Daimler line.

While the Japanese threat is mounting, Mr Davis said, an acceptable percentage in terms of Triumph's production programme has not been achieved on any day, or for any week, during this financial year. Meanwhile in Tokyo evidence supporting Mr Davis's contention was published yesterday. Japan's car exports in July, totalling a record 170,068 vehicles, up 70.1 per cent from a year earlier according to the Japan Auto Manufacturers Association.

IOS's half time loss is \$4.3M

IOS LTD reported a \$4.3 million loss for the six months ended June, compared with a \$25.3 million loss a year earlier. Robert E. Slater, president, said he anticipates that the mutual fund organisation will be operating at a break-even level by September. For the first quarter of this year, IOS reported a loss of \$4,000,000, indicating a second quarter loss of \$300,000. Mr Slater said the improvement was due to extensive cost reduction and reorganisation programmes instituted by the new management. Mr Slater said certain planned changes concerning international mutual funds would put the parent company on a profitable basis before the end of the year. However, he did not elaborate.

Nixon measures find favour

Machine-tool orders in the United States in July fell 9.3 per cent from June levels. But with news of President Nixon's new economic package, industry officials had reason to believe, for the first time in many months, that business may increase before long. Machine-tool makers are enthusiastic about the Nixon programme in general and the proposed 10 per cent investment-tax credit aimed at stimulating capital spending in particular. Industry sources cautioned, however, that the gain will not be immediate, but would occur eventually, provided Congress approved the investment-tax credit proposal. He said that possibilities in phase two could include an "outside arms length wage-price review board with some legal authority."

'Buffels' deals to be reported
The Johannesburg Stock Exchange has ordered all stockbrokers in South Africa to report full details of transactions involving shares of Buffelstein Gold Mining Co. on August 13 and August 20, an exchange spokesman said yesterday. The volume of shares and names of buyers and sellers must be given, the spokesman said. The more follows complaints about the handling of an announcement by the company concerning a decline in its ore grade, the raising of loans abroad and a statement that dividends are in jeopardy. Share prices in the company have fallen both in Johannesburg and London. Records of the Johannesburg exchange show that the number of Buffels' footcandle shares changing hands in 24 days prior to the announcement was more than double the average for the year.

Big increase in Scotch exports
Exports of Scotch whisky in July totalled 7,195,000 proof gallons valued at £24.3 millions, up 40 per cent and 46 per cent respectively from a year earlier, trade figures showed yesterday. The rise was attributed to increased shipments in Japan and the United States. Exports to the US

—the index has recovered 111 points of its earlier loss, and now stands at 418.8. This let it be stressed, is still well below the all-time peak of 521.9. But the "Financial Times" industrial ordinary share index is based on the share prices of only thirty firms. Leading companies it is true, but leaders in industry, not commerce and finance. There are for example no oil companies in the list, no property firms, and no banks — all sectors of the stock market which have performed particularly well in the long bear market.

Telling the whole story
MANY AN AMATEUR investor would have been horrified by a remark made a few weeks ago by the investment manager of a leading financial institution. "The bull market," he said, "could be over." He was, he admitted, being facetious, but not wrong. There was a serious point behind the remark. Stripping away the jargon he pointed out that until quite recently even some of the shrewder City brains had missed the point that share prices have been rising for over a year now and are currently within an ace of the all-time high registered in early 1969. "But this is nonsense," you might respond indignantly. "Just look at the 'Financial Times' ordinary share index." To which, increasingly, the perceptive response is: "Don't look at the FT ordinary index — it only tells part of the story." The accompanying graph illustrates the point. But before going into details let's just see what story the traditional, and until recently, unchallenged barometer of share prices — the FT ordinary index — tells.

This index reached its peak of 521.9 on September 19, 1968. The index remained around this high level until February 1969. But then the well documented collapse set in and it hit a low of 305.3 in March of this year, a fall of 216 points. Since then accompanied by signs of relief in several quarters — the unit trust industry to name but one

erally so it has been much easier for investment managers in recent advertising copy to boast of the most of this share index's performance than to point out its shortcomings. At some time in the future investors are going to be looking at the share index (among others) and begin to think that share prices are high. The canny investor now have to keep an eye on three indices when judging the performance of shares. The days when he could all to be remembered by the FT are past.



Colmore Investments set for bonanza

Growth Fund: By JOHN COYNE

ANY DAY NOW Colmore Investments will be revealing a pre-tax profit for the year to end-March last of over £150,000. This is a reasonable jump on the previous year's figure of just over £100,000, and would be sufficient in itself to argue a case for the shares. But the significant fact is the company's year end—March 31. This is before the recent dramatic climb in car sales showed through, and it is clear that this current year is going to produce a bonanza from the group's extensive interests in car sales and distributorships.

Car sales which had started climbing even before the Chancellor's mini-budget boost, are now roaring ahead. The registration figures for August are expected to show a 30 per cent jump on last year's figures, with over 130,000 vehicles as the new "K" registration letter added a fresh impetus. This is in fact the best sales figure for any single month since 1964, and industry forecasters are predicting that the boom in the recovery from the depressed year, the current financial year's boom should take Colmore's profits to new peaks.

The group is in fact particularly fortunate in that the new Morris Marina, for which the group holds a franchise, and which many traders feared might prove too conventional for any great success, is already making its mark. With production limited and only now up to 2,500 units a week, this model has been steadily captured 5 per cent of the market. British Leyland plans to increase production to 5,000 a week by the end of the year, and dealers are confident that they can sell all the models they can get and give this model a 10 per cent slice of the market. (The Marina is seen as gaining at the expense of Vauxhall's Viva and Chrysler's Avenger, both marques in which Colmore does not deal.)

In addition to extra car profits, Colmore may have some leeway yet to make up with its office furniture manufacturing interests, and benefits to come from its holding in selective employment tax, which cost the group £80,000 last year. The furniture business was reorganised and in the process several properties became available for sale, but 11 out of 11 has not yet had overmuch beneficial effect on profits. The halving in SET should be worth about £25,000 this current financial year, and £30,000 next.

Looking back to the previous boom days of 1966 we can see that the group is capable of producing pre-tax profits around the £270,000 mark. If the industry forecasts are right with their present projections then we could look for even more from Colmore, particularly with

the benefits of the trimming of excess fat in these past few lean years, and with the big boost which marginal sales can bring to margins. But £150,000 for the year recently ended, and £270,000 for the current fiscal year seem reasonable enough minimum figures to work on. They would mean earnings of 9 per cent and 16.2 per cent respectively and with the shares at just 34p the historic price earnings multiple should be 15, and the prospective multiple only 8.4.

This is a convincing enough case for me to buy 1,500 shares at an all in cost of £521. But the attraction of the shares goes beyond just the earnings situation, for there must also be takeover possibilities. The company is a classic assets situation, and the directors have a strong, but not dominating position with 25 per cent of the equity. An approach at the right price might tempt them out. Even at book values the

assets are comfortably above the market price with tangible assets equal to 43p a share. This includes the property in at least 124 valuations, with additions since in at cost. Some 73 per cent of the £124 millions of properties is in at the 1964 valuations, leaving plenty of scope for capital appreciation. Estate agents I consulted told me that car showrooms have been the fastest appreciation areas of the property world with the industry depressed for so long until now, but that Colmore's sites are in a central enough position to work commensurately on a 3 per cent annual appreciation rate. Not surprisingly, as some of the industry trends we have seen in London and the South, but still suggests that an up-to-date position would throw up a significantly large surplus net assets up to 60p per share. With such a sound earning and assets position it is worth paying 50p or so to get a decent lockaway investment.

HOW WE STAND

Shares	Company	Buying price	Present price	Present value
281	Wilkinson's Transport	129	204	573
450	Green's Economisers	152	146	657
725	H. C. James	82	141	681
300	Travis & Arnold	20	40	1,200
2,500	Stegberg	40	63sd	1,575
500	Boosey & Hawkes	160	200	1,000
1,750	Wearra Shoes	27	35	612
750	Trutex	118	152	1,140
1,250	Belgrave (Blackheath)	47	56	700
1,000	Reinsurance Corp.	58	69	690
1,500	Colmore Investments	34	—	51
	Cash			8,613
				5,000
				3,613

Capital on April 17, 1971
Appreciation to date

THIS WEEK
ICI interim could be disappointing
The City could well be diverted from its pre-occupation with international currency matters in what remains of the week, for the pace of company profits announcements is quickening.

On Thursday Imperial Chemical Industries, one of the UK's largest companies and a key indicator for investors, is due to publish its interim profits. The shares have been a strong market recently following the Chancellor's reflationary measures. There are hopes in some quarters that ICI has been getting the measure of cost pressures, although opinion on this is far from unanimous, and the interim could cause some initial disappointment.

Also on Thursday, Albright and Wilson, a chemical firm

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Britain are humiliated by the Germans

David Bedford fulfils his obligations

JOHN BODDA at Crystal Palace

Crystal Palace overhauled yesterday, with people with me handsome and some expected British victories, it was euphoria. Roger minister, chairman of the sports Council, was mobbed by photographers. Arthur, chief of the British athletics, apologized to those among the estimated 100,000 who could find no other place than the banking on the other side of the motorway track. David Bedford established a comfortable relationship with his public. Britain nevertheless lost the match by humiliating margins, the men 94 to 81 and the women 94 to 81. Bedford fulfilled all the obligations of a beaten British starting hero. He had dropped out of the 5,000 metres competition on the Crystal Palace track, he was decisively beaten in the European 10,000 metres race, but he returned.

just a couple of seconds off the world record. In fact British steeplechasing is in need of some uplift. After Strasser, Shirley and Herriott it is in a trough, and yesterday's event was one in which the Germans, without any great expertise, hoisted a few more points towards their decisive victory. Holden's stutter a few seconds before the obstacle and yesterday's event was one in which the Germans, without any great expertise, hoisted a few more points towards their decisive victory. Holden's stutter a few seconds before the obstacle and yesterday's event was one in which the Germans, without any great expertise, hoisted a few more points towards their decisive victory.



All-rounder Bedford! The 5,000 metres specialist has an amused onlooker in Andy Holden, the country's top steeplechaser, as he practises this event, in which he is running on September 10 with a target time two seconds off the world record

Yesterday's results

Men
100 METRES: P. Jennings (GB) 12.2, A. P. P. (GB) 12.3, S. M. (GB) 12.4, J. M. (GB) 12.5, K. M. (GB) 12.6.
200 METRES: J. M. (GB) 25.1, S. M. (GB) 25.2, A. P. P. (GB) 25.3, P. Jennings (GB) 25.4, J. M. (GB) 25.5.
400 METRES: J. M. (GB) 50.1, S. M. (GB) 50.2, A. P. P. (GB) 50.3, P. Jennings (GB) 50.4, J. M. (GB) 50.5.
800 METRES: J. M. (GB) 1:50.1, S. M. (GB) 1:50.2, A. P. P. (GB) 1:50.3, P. Jennings (GB) 1:50.4, J. M. (GB) 1:50.5.
1,600 METRES: J. M. (GB) 3:50.1, S. M. (GB) 3:50.2, A. P. P. (GB) 3:50.3, P. Jennings (GB) 3:50.4, J. M. (GB) 3:50.5.
3,200 METRES: J. M. (GB) 7:50.1, S. M. (GB) 7:50.2, A. P. P. (GB) 7:50.3, P. Jennings (GB) 7:50.4, J. M. (GB) 7:50.5.
5,000 METRES: J. M. (GB) 16:50.1, S. M. (GB) 16:50.2, A. P. P. (GB) 16:50.3, P. Jennings (GB) 16:50.4, J. M. (GB) 16:50.5.
10,000 METRES: J. M. (GB) 34:50.1, S. M. (GB) 34:50.2, A. P. P. (GB) 34:50.3, P. Jennings (GB) 34:50.4, J. M. (GB) 34:50.5.
20,000 METRES: J. M. (GB) 1:12:50.1, S. M. (GB) 1:12:50.2, A. P. P. (GB) 1:12:50.3, P. Jennings (GB) 1:12:50.4, J. M. (GB) 1:12:50.5.
40,000 METRES: J. M. (GB) 2:25:50.1, S. M. (GB) 2:25:50.2, A. P. P. (GB) 2:25:50.3, P. Jennings (GB) 2:25:50.4, J. M. (GB) 2:25:50.5.
80,000 METRES: J. M. (GB) 4:51:50.1, S. M. (GB) 4:51:50.2, A. P. P. (GB) 4:51:50.3, P. Jennings (GB) 4:51:50.4, J. M. (GB) 4:51:50.5.
160,000 METRES: J. M. (GB) 9:43:50.1, S. M. (GB) 9:43:50.2, A. P. P. (GB) 9:43:50.3, P. Jennings (GB) 9:43:50.4, J. M. (GB) 9:43:50.5.
320,000 METRES: J. M. (GB) 19:27:50.1, S. M. (GB) 19:27:50.2, A. P. P. (GB) 19:27:50.3, P. Jennings (GB) 19:27:50.4, J. M. (GB) 19:27:50.5.
640,000 METRES: J. M. (GB) 38:55:50.1, S. M. (GB) 38:55:50.2, A. P. P. (GB) 38:55:50.3, P. Jennings (GB) 38:55:50.4, J. M. (GB) 38:55:50.5.
1,280,000 METRES: J. M. (GB) 77:51:50.1, S. M. (GB) 77:51:50.2, A. P. P. (GB) 77:51:50.3, P. Jennings (GB) 77:51:50.4, J. M. (GB) 77:51:50.5.
2,560,000 METRES: J. M. (GB) 155:43:50.1, S. M. (GB) 155:43:50.2, A. P. P. (GB) 155:43:50.3, P. Jennings (GB) 155:43:50.4, J. M. (GB) 155:43:50.5.
5,120,000 METRES: J. M. (GB) 311:27:50.1, S. M. (GB) 311:27:50.2, A. P. P. (GB) 311:27:50.3, P. Jennings (GB) 311:27:50.4, J. M. (GB) 311:27:50.5.
10,240,000 METRES: J. M. (GB) 622:55:50.1, S. M. (GB) 622:55:50.2, A. P. P. (GB) 622:55:50.3, P. Jennings (GB) 622:55:50.4, J. M. (GB) 622:55:50.5.
20,480,000 METRES: J. M. (GB) 1245:51:50.1, S. M. (GB) 1245:51:50.2, A. P. P. (GB) 1245:51:50.3, P. Jennings (GB) 1245:51:50.4, J. M. (GB) 1245:51:50.5.
40,960,000 METRES: J. M. (GB) 2491:03:50.1, S. M. (GB) 2491:03:50.2, A. P. P. (GB) 2491:03:50.3, P. Jennings (GB) 2491:03:50.4, J. M. (GB) 2491:03:50.5.
81,920,000 METRES: J. M. (GB) 4982:07:50.1, S. M. (GB) 4982:07:50.2, A. P. P. (GB) 4982:07:50.3, P. Jennings (GB) 4982:07:50.4, J. M. (GB) 4982:07:50.5.
163,840,000 METRES: J. M. (GB) 9964:15:50.1, S. M. (GB) 9964:15:50.2, A. P. P. (GB) 9964:15:50.3, P. Jennings (GB) 9964:15:50.4, J. M. (GB) 9964:15:50.5.
327,680,000 METRES: J. M. (GB) 19928:31:50.1, S. M. (GB) 19928:31:50.2, A. P. P. (GB) 19928:31:50.3, P. Jennings (GB) 19928:31:50.4, J. M. (GB) 19928:31:50.5.
655,360,000 METRES: J. M. (GB) 39856:47:50.1, S. M. (GB) 39856:47:50.2, A. P. P. (GB) 39856:47:50.3, P. Jennings (GB) 39856:47:50.4, J. M. (GB) 39856:47:50.5.
1,310,720,000 METRES: J. M. (GB) 79713:35:50.1, S. M. (GB) 79713:35:50.2, A. P. P. (GB) 79713:35:50.3, P. Jennings (GB) 79713:35:50.4, J. M. (GB) 79713:35:50.5.
2,621,440,000 METRES: J. M. (GB) 159426:71:50.1, S. M. (GB) 159426:71:50.2, A. P. P. (GB) 159426:71:50.3, P. Jennings (GB) 159426:71:50.4, J. M. (GB) 159426:71:50.5.
5,242,880,000 METRES: J. M. (GB) 318853:43:50.1, S. M. (GB) 318853:43:50.2, A. P. P. (GB) 318853:43:50.3, P. Jennings (GB) 318853:43:50.4, J. M. (GB) 318853:43:50.5.
10,485,760,000 METRES: J. M. (GB) 637706:51:50.1, S. M. (GB) 637706:51:50.2, A. P. P. (GB) 637706:51:50.3, P. Jennings (GB) 637706:51:50.4, J. M. (GB) 637706:51:50.5.
20,971,520,000 METRES: J. M. (GB) 1275413:43:50.1, S. M. (GB) 1275413:43:50.2, A. P. P. (GB) 1275413:43:50.3, P. Jennings (GB) 1275413:43:50.4, J. M. (GB) 1275413:43:50.5.
41,943,040,000 METRES: J. M. (GB) 2550826:51:50.1, S. M. (GB) 2550826:51:50.2, A. P. P. (GB) 2550826:51:50.3, P. Jennings (GB) 2550826:51:50.4, J. M. (GB) 2550826:51:50.5.
83,886,080,000 METRES: J. M. (GB) 5101653:43:50.1, S. M. (GB) 5101653:43:50.2, A. P. P. (GB) 5101653:43:50.3, P. Jennings (GB) 5101653:43:50.4, J. M. (GB) 5101653:43:50.5.
167,772,160,000 METRES: J. M. (GB) 10203306:51:50.1, S. M. (GB) 10203306:51:50.2, A. P. P. (GB) 10203306:51:50.3, P. Jennings (GB) 10203306:51:50.4, J. M. (GB) 10203306:51:50.5.
335,544,320,000 METRES: J. M. (GB) 20406613:43:50.1, S. M. (GB) 20406613:43:50.2, A. P. P. (GB) 20406613:43:50.3, P. Jennings (GB) 20406613:43:50.4, J. M. (GB) 20406613:43:50.5.
671,088,640,000 METRES: J. M. (GB) 40813226:51:50.1, S. M. (GB) 40813226:51:50.2, A. P. P. (GB) 40813226:51:50.3, P. Jennings (GB) 40813226:51:50.4, J. M. (GB) 40813226:51:50.5.
1,342,177,280,000 METRES: J. M. (GB) 81626453:43:50.1, S. M. (GB) 81626453:43:50.2, A. P. P. (GB) 81626453:43:50.3, P. Jennings (GB) 81626453:43:50.4, J. M. (GB) 81626453:43:50.5.
2,684,354,560,000 METRES: J. M. (GB) 163252906:51:50.1, S. M. (GB) 163252906:51:50.2, A. P. P. (GB) 163252906:51:50.3, P. Jennings (GB) 163252906:51:50.4, J. M. (GB) 163252906:51:50.5.
5,368,709,120,000 METRES: J. M. (GB) 326505813:43:50.1, S. M. (GB) 326505813:43:50.2, A. P. P. (GB) 326505813:43:50.3, P. Jennings (GB) 326505813:43:50.4, J. M. (GB) 326505813:43:50.5.
10,737,418,240,000 METRES: J. M. (GB) 653011626:51:50.1, S. M. (GB) 653011626:51:50.2, A. P. P. (GB) 653011626:51:50.3, P. Jennings (GB) 653011626:51:50.4, J. M. (GB) 653011626:51:50.5.
21,474,836,480,000 METRES: J. M. (GB) 1306023253:43:50.1, S. M. (GB) 1306023253:43:50.2, A. P. P. (GB) 1306023253:43:50.3, P. Jennings (GB) 1306023253:43:50.4, J. M. (GB) 1306023253:43:50.5.
42,949,672,960,000 METRES: J. M. (GB) 2612046506:51:50.1, S. M. (GB) 2612046506:51:50.2, A. P. P. (GB) 2612046506:51:50.3, P. Jennings (GB) 2612046506:51:50.4, J. M. (GB) 2612046506:51:50.5.
85,899,345,920,000 METRES: J. M. (GB) 5224093013:43:50.1, S. M. (GB) 5224093013:43:50.2, A. P. P. (GB) 5224093013:43:50.3, P. Jennings (GB) 5224093013:43:50.4, J. M. (GB) 5224093013:43:50.5.
171,798,691,840,000 METRES: J. M. (GB) 1044818626:51:50.1, S. M. (GB) 1044818626:51:50.2, A. P. P. (GB) 1044818626:51:50.3, P. Jennings (GB) 1044818626:51:50.4, J. M. (GB) 1044818626:51:50.5.
343,597,383,680,000 METRES: J. M. (GB) 2089637253:43:50.1, S. M. (GB) 2089637253:43:50.2, A. P. P. (GB) 2089637253:43:50.3, P. Jennings (GB) 2089637253:43:50.4, J. M. (GB) 2089637253:43:50.5.
687,194,767,360,000 METRES: J. M. (GB) 4179274506:51:50.1, S. M. (GB) 4179274506:51:50.2, A. P. P. (GB) 4179274506:51:50.3, P. Jennings (GB) 4179274506:51:50.4, J. M. (GB) 4179274506:51:50.5.
1,374,389,534,720,000 METRES: J. M. (GB) 8358549013:43:50.1, S. M. (GB) 8358549013:43:50.2, A. P. P. (GB) 8358549013:43:50.3, P. Jennings (GB) 8358549013:43:50.4, J. M. (GB) 8358549013:43:50.5.
2,748,779,069,440,000 METRES: J. M. (GB) 16717098026:51:50.1, S. M. (GB) 16717098026:51:50.2, A. P. P. (GB) 16717098026:51:50.3, P. Jennings (GB) 16717098026:51:50.4, J. M. (GB) 16717098026:51:50.5.
5,497,558,138,880,000 METRES: J. M. (GB) 33434196053:43:50.1, S. M. (GB) 33434196053:43:50.2, A. P. P. (GB) 33434196053:43:50.3, P. Jennings (GB) 33434196053:43:50.4, J. M. (GB) 33434196053:43:50.5.
10,995,116,277,760,000 METRES: J. M. (GB) 66868392106:51:50.1, S. M. (GB) 66868392106:51:50.2, A. P. P. (GB) 66868392106:51:50.3, P. Jennings (GB) 66868392106:51:50.4, J. M. (GB) 66868392106:51:50.5.
21,990,232,555,520,000 METRES: J. M. (GB) 133736784213:43:50.1, S. M. (GB) 133736784213:43:50.2, A. P. P. (GB) 133736784213:43:50.3, P. Jennings (GB) 133736784213:43:50.4, J. M. (GB) 133736784213:43:50.5.
43,980,465,111,040,000 METRES: J. M. (GB) 267473568426:51:50.1, S. M. (GB) 267473568426:51:50.2, A. P. P. (GB) 267473568426:51:50.3, P. Jennings (GB) 267473568426:51:50.4, J. M. (GB) 267473568426:51:50.5.
87,960,930,222,080,000 METRES: J. M. (GB) 534947136853:43:50.1, S. M. (GB) 534947136853:43:50.2, A. P. P. (GB) 534947136853:43:50.3, P. Jennings (GB) 534947136853:43:50.4, J. M. (GB) 534947136853:43:50.5.
175,921,860,444,160,000 METRES: J. M. (GB) 1069894273706:51:50.1, S. M. (GB) 1069894273706:51:50.2, A. P. P. (GB) 1069894273706:51:50.3, P. Jennings (GB) 1069894273706:51:50.4, J. M. (GB) 1069894273706:51:50.5.
351,843,720,888,320,000 METRES: J. M. (GB) 2139788547413:43:50.1, S. M. (GB) 2139788547413:43:50.2, A. P. P. (GB) 2139788547413:43:50.3, P. Jennings (GB) 2139788547413:43:50.4, J. M. (GB) 2139788547413:43:50.5.
703,687,441,776,640,000 METRES: J. M. (GB) 4279577094826:51:50.1, S. M. (GB) 4279577094826:51:50.2, A. P. P. (GB) 4279577094826:51:50.3, P. Jennings (GB) 4279577094826:51:50.4, J. M. (GB) 4279577094826:51:50.5.
1,407,374,883,553,280,000 METRES: J. M. (GB) 8559154189653:43:50.1, S. M. (GB) 8559154189653:43:50.2, A. P. P. (GB) 8559154189653:43:50.3, P. Jennings (GB) 8559154189653:43:50.4, J. M. (GB) 8559154189653:43:50.5.
2,814,749,767,106,560,000 METRES: J. M. (GB) 17118308379306:51:50.1, S. M. (GB) 17118308379306:51:50.2, A. P. P. (GB) 17118308379306:51:50.3, P. Jennings (GB) 17118308379306:51:50.4, J. M. (GB) 17118308379306:51:50.5.
5,629,499,534,213,120,000 METRES: J. M. (GB) 34236616758613:43:50.1, S. M. (GB) 34236616758613:43:50.2, A. P. P. (GB) 34236616758613:43:50.3, P. Jennings (GB) 34236616758613:43:50.4, J. M. (GB) 34236616758613:43:50.5.
11,258,999,068,426,240,000 METRES: J. M. (GB) 68473233517226:51:50.1, S. M. (GB) 68473233517226:51:50.2, A. P. P. (GB) 68473233517226:51:50.3, P. Jennings (GB) 68473233517226:51:50.4, J. M. (GB) 68473233517226:51:50.5.
22,517,998,136,852,480,000 METRES: J. M. (GB) 136946467034453:43:50.1, S. M. (GB) 136946467034453:43:50.2, A. P. P. (GB) 136946467034453:43:50.3, P. Jennings (GB) 136946467034453:43:50.4, J. M. (GB) 136946467034453:43:50.5.
45,035,996,273,704,960,000 METRES: J. M. (GB) 273892934068906:51:50.1, S. M. (GB) 273892934068906:51:50.2, A. P. P. (GB) 273892934068906:51:50.3, P. Jennings (GB) 273892934068906:51:50.4, J. M. (GB) 273892934068906:51:50.5.
90,071,992,547,409,920,000 METRES: J. M. (GB) 547785868137813:43:50.1, S. M. (GB) 547785868137813:43:50.2, A. P. P. (GB) 547785868137813:43:50.3, P. Jennings (GB) 547785868137813:43:50.4, J. M. (GB) 547785868137813:43:50.5.
180,143,985,094,819,840,000 METRES: J. M. (GB) 1095571736275626:51:50.1, S. M. (GB) 1095571736275626:51:50.2, A. P. P. (GB) 1095571736275626:51:50.3, P. Jennings (GB) 1095571736275626:51:50.4, J. M. (GB) 1095571736275626:51:50.5.
360,287,970,189,639,680,000 METRES: J. M. (GB) 2191143472551253:43:50.1, S. M. (GB) 2191143472551253:43:50.2, A. P. P. (GB) 2191143472551253:43:50.3, P. Jennings (GB) 2191143472551253:43:50.4, J. M. (GB) 2191143472551253:43:50.5.
720,575,940,379,279,360,000 METRES: J. M. (GB) 4382286945102506:51:50.1, S. M. (GB) 4382286945102506:51:50.2, A. P. P. (GB) 4382286945102506:51:50.3, P. Jennings (GB) 4382286945102506:51:50.4, J. M. (GB) 4382286945102506:51:50.5.
1,441,151,880,758,558,720,000 METRES: J. M. (GB) 8764573890205013:43:50.1, S. M. (GB) 8764573890205013:43:50.2, A. P. P. (GB) 8764573890205013:43:50.3, P. Jennings (GB) 8764573890205013:43:50.4, J. M. (GB) 8764573890205013:43:50.5.
2,882,303,761,517,117,440,000 METRES: J. M. (GB) 17529147780410026:51:50.1, S. M. (GB) 17529147780410026:51:50.2, A. P. P. (GB) 17529147780410026:51:50.3, P. Jennings (GB) 17529147780410026:51:50.4, J. M. (GB) 17529147780410026:51:50.5.
5,764,607,523,034,234,880,000 METRES: J. M. (GB) 35058295560820053:43:50.1, S. M. (GB) 35058295560820053:43:50.2, A. P. P. (GB) 35058295560820053:43:50.3, P. Jennings (GB) 35058295560820053:43:50.4, J. M. (GB) 35058295560820053:43:50.5.
11,529,215,046,068,469,760,000 METRES: J. M. (GB) 70116591121640106:51:50.1, S. M. (GB) 70116591121640106:51:50.2, A. P. P. (GB) 70116591121640106:51:50.3, P. Jennings (GB) 70116591121640106:51:50.4, J. M. (GB) 70116591121640106:51:50.5.
23,058,430,092,137,939,520,000 METRES: J. M. (GB) 140233182243280213:43:50.1, S. M. (GB) 140233182243280213:43:50.2, A. P. P. (GB) 140233182243280213:43:50.3, P. Jennings (GB) 140233182243280213:43:50.4, J. M. (GB) 140233182243280213:43:50.5.
46,116,860,184,275,879,040,000 METRES: J. M. (GB) 280466364486560426:51:50.1, S. M. (GB) 280466364486560426:51:50.2, A. P. P. (GB) 280466364486560426:51:50.3, P. Jennings (GB) 280466364486560426:51:50.4, J. M. (GB) 280466364486560426:51:50.5.
92,233,720,368,551,758,080,000 METRES: J. M. (GB) 560932728973120853:43:50.1, S. M. (GB) 560932728973120853:43:50.2, A. P. P. (GB) 560932728973120853:43:50.3, P. Jennings (GB) 560932728973120853:43:50.4, J. M. (GB) 560932728973120853:43:50.5.
184,467,440,737,103,516,160,000 METRES: J. M. (GB) 1121865457946241706:51:50.1, S. M. (GB) 1121865457946241706:51:50.2, A. P. P. (GB) 1121865457946241706:51:50.3, P. Jennings (GB) 1121865457946241706:51:50.4, J. M. (GB) 1121865457946241706:51:50.5.
368,934,881,474,207,032,320,000 METRES: J. M. (GB) 2243730915892483413:43:50.1, S. M. (GB) 2243730915892483413:43:50.2, A. P. P. (GB) 2243730915892483413:43:50.3, P. Jennings (GB) 2243730915892483413:43:50.4, J. M. (GB) 2243730915892483413:43:50.5.
737,869,762,948,414,064,640,000 METRES: J. M. (GB) 4487461831784966826:51:50.1, S. M. (GB) 4487461831784966826:51:50.2, A. P. P. (GB) 4487461831784966826:51:50.3, P. Jennings (GB) 4487461831784966826:51:50.4, J. M. (GB) 4487461831784966826:51:50.5.
1,475,739,525,896,828,129,280,000 METRES: J. M. (GB) 8974923663569933653:43:50.1, S. M. (GB) 8974923663569933653:43:50.2, A. P. P. (GB) 8974923663569933653:43:50.3, P. Jennings (GB) 8974923663569933653:43:50.4, J. M. (GB) 8974923663569933653:43:50.5.
2,951,479,051,793,656,258,560,000 METRES: J. M. (GB) 17949847327139867106:51:50.1, S. M. (GB) 17949847327139867106:51:50.2, A. P. P. (GB) 17949847327139867106:51

